



The
Safest Spraying Oil

The intense refining process to which NEPTUNE WHITE SPRAYING OIL is subjected, whilst imparting the correct rate of volatility that ensures a continuity of toxic film for a very long period, and the right viscosity that permits of easy spraying, entirely eliminates the harmful elements found in ordinary spraying oils.

For clean fruit and healthy trees, use NEPTUNE WHITE SPRAYING OIL and spray at the strengths stated in our booklet, "Neptune White Spraying Oil"—*Free*—on application.

NEPTUNE WHITE SPRAYING OIL



ELEPHANT

BRAND

SPRAY

Insist Upon It!

FRUIT GROWERS generally have come to depend on "Elephant" Brand Sprays. They find them absolutely reliable, efficient and of guaranteed quality.

For this Season Use Only**"ELEPHANT" Brand****Apples and Pears will be Scarce**

Owing to the ravages of thrip, their will be a short crop of Apples and Pears this season. Every precaution should be taken to guard your crop from CODLIN MOTH by spraying with

"Elephant" Brand

Arsenate of Lead - White Oil

PRICE IS COMPETITIVE — QUALITY STANDS ALONE
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED

Remember :—"ELEPHANT" BRAND Stands for Quality

SUPPORT LOCAL MANUFACTURE

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PAMPHLET**JAQUES PTY. LTD.,**

are the Actual Manufacturers and Distributors of "Elephant" Brand Sprays

Manufacturing Chemists, MADDEN GROVE, BURNLEY, E.1., MELB., Vic.

Telephone: J 2008.

Agents: Seedsmen, &c.

INTERSTATE AGENTS:

N.S.W.	Q'LD.	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.Z.
PRODUCERS' DISTRIBUTING SOCIETY Ltd. Valentine & Quay Streets. SYDNEY.	BUZACOTTS LTD. Adelaide Street BRISBANE	SILBERT, SHARP & BISHOP LTD., Rundle Street. ADELAIDE	WESTRALIAN FARMERS' LTD., 569 Wellington St., PERTH.	R. NETTLEFOLD PTY. Hobart. BELL & GERRARD Launceston. COCKER, BELL Pty. Devonport.	PIZZEY, McINNES LTD., Box 1114, G.P.O., AUCKLAND.

Contents for March, 1932.

Illustrations.

Inspecting and Exporting Apples and Pears	179, 180
Citrus Grove in Western Australia	181
Senior Horticultural Officers, Victoria	188
Strawberry Planting (four illustrations)	189-190
Trap-nest for Poultry	215
Lightning Fruit Grader Works	216

Subjects

Apple and Pear Export	179
Apricot Shot Hole	194
Arsenical Residue	194
California Citrus Growers	183
Citrus Conference in Sydney	182
Citrus News and Notes	195
Dried Fruits	178, 183, 195
Dried Tree Fruits Conference	215
Drying Vine Fruits	195
Duties on Essences	182
Fruit Fly Lure in West Australia	184
Green Crops Remove Surplus Water	193
Irrigation Practice	193
Market News and Prices	210, 211
Mid-Murray Notes	195
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	183
New South Wales	181, 183-5
New Zealand Exports	180
Opportunity	178
Poultry Notes	214, 215
Queensland News	197-201, 212
San Jose Scale	194
Seasonable Cultural Hints	193, 194
South Australia	181, 195, 196, 205, 208, 209
South Australian Orange Crop	181
Standard Export Case Needed	178
Strawberry Culture	189-191
Strawberry Jam Contract	212
Sugar Agreement	191
Sydney Royal Show	184
Sugar and Fruit Industries	186
Tasmanian News and Notes	202, 203
Thrips Investigation	187
Tobacco Culture	183, 191-192
Victorian Citrus Crop	181
Victorian Fruit Marketing Association	188
Victorian Notes	177, 187, 204

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Canning Machines—	
Austral Otis Andobar Cannery Equipment Pty. Ltd., South Melbourne, p. 222.	
Cold Storage—	
Bender & Co., Launceston, Tas., cover II.	
Fruit Buyers—	
Brooke, C. M., & Sons, S. Melb., p. 216.	
Fruit Tree Suppliers—	
Brunning, John, & Sons, Somerville, p. 197.	
Nobellus, C. A., & Sons, Emerald, Vic., p. 219.	
Picnic Point Nurseries, Balmnsdale, Vic. (C. J. Goodman), p. 203.	
Fruit Graders—	
"Lightning," Lightning Fruit Grader Co., 517 Albion-street, W. Brunswick, N.12, Vic., front cover.	
Fumigation—	
Houghton & Byrne, Melbourne, and agents, p. 208.	
Mannures, Fertilisers & Co.—	
Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrogen Fertilisers Pty. Ltd., Melb. p. 204.	
Patent Attorney—	
U'Ren, Geo. A., Melb., p. 216.	
Poultry—	
Karswood Poultry Spice, Agents all States, p. 214.	
Refrigerating Machinery—	
Werner, R., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Richmond, cover III.	
Spray Materials—	
"Aero" Arsenate of Lead, A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd., Adelaide, Sth. Aust., p. 200.	

"Black Leaf 40," Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corp., p. 218.
"Blue Bell" Arsenate of Lead, Lime, Sulphur, etc., Blyth Chemicals Ltd., Elsternwick, V., p. 169.
"Clensel," Bruce Anderson, Camberwell, Vic., p. 215.
"Cooper" Sprays, William Cooper & Nephews (Aust.) Ltd., Sydney, and agents, back outside cover.
"Elephant" Brand, Jacques Pty. Ltd., Burnley, V., p. 176.
"Gargoyle" Spraying Oil, Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd., 94 William-street, Melbourne, p. 171.
"Shell Spraying Oil," Shell Co. of Australia Ltd., Melbourne, p. 195.
Lion Brand, Orchard Sprays Pty. Ltd., 9 Cremorne-street, Richmond, p. 206.
"Plane" Brand, Chemical Dusts, N. N. McLean Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, p. 220.
Orchard Implements—
Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd., p. 207.
Oliver Ploughs.—Malcolm Moore Ltd., Williamstown-road, Port Melbourne, p. 212.
"Valley" Sprays, Victor Leggo & Farmers, p. 213.
"Volk," H. C. Pannifox & Co., Melb. and agents, p. 205.
"Neptune" Spraying Oils, Neptune Oil Co. Ltd., Richmond, Vic., and all States, p. 175.
Spray Pumps and Guns—
Russell & Co., p. 215.
Strapping Fruit Cases—
Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd., W. Melb., p. 199.
Transport—
Port of Manchester, Capt. W. J. Wade, Sydney, p. 207.
Interstate Shipowners, p. 217.
Tree and Stump Pullers—
Trehwella Bros., Trentham, p. 223.
"Digger," Quick Mfg. Co., Stumping Jacks, etc., p. 219.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The owners of the "Tarakina" have agreed to pay \$12,000 compensation, or about 36 per cent. of the amount of the claims submitted.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council has rendered good service in assisting (1) to have Australian fruit removed from the German super tariff of 12/- per case, (2) to arrange that Australian Apples could be sent into France (an embargo had been imposed because of San Jose scale on American fruit), (3) to prepare a case for the fruit industry for British preference to be presented at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Pears for Canada.—A trial shipment of 900 cases of Pears was sent by the "Canadian Conqueror" to Montreal on April 1.

Australian Pears in London.—Reports from London state that the "Cormorin" and "Mongolia" have delivered their cargoes of Pears in good condition. At the time they reached that market there was keen competition with the South African and Argentine fruit which depressed prices.

Geelong.—Crops of Apples here are very short of normal, but of very fine quality. Some growers have so few that they are picking everything of size and marketing them straight off the trees. Pears were only fair in quantity, but good in quality.

Excellent Tomatoes are produced hereabouts: there are not many growers, but the production is rapidly increasing each year; at Batesford, on the Moorabool Valley, crops are heavy and quality extra good. We grow a good smooth-skin, and I was only told last week that some Melbourne (canners) said if we could grow the stuff as it is this year, it will can equal to the California Tomatoes. We have plenty of new ground here yet untouched, but increased planting will largely depend on prices.

We estimate the crop about 8,000 to 9,000 cases between seven growers, and we can add to this another 3,000 that are grown further up and down the river from Batesford. Our stone fruits were very light, and prices very good. Apricot growers did well with what they had, also Plum growers.—E. Weitnauer.

STANDARD EXPORT CASE NEEDED.

THE correspondent of "Fruit World" at Orange, N.S.W., writes as follows:—

In the March issue of the "Fruit World" Mr. R. Bailey touches on a most important aspect of our export trade, namely, a universal standard package.

Some years ago after a long fight the Australasian Fruitgrowers' Conference was instrumental in getting a standard case adopted for all States. It was a hard-won victory, but what has happened since? We now have the dump, the Canadian, and the North-West case, all recognised as a standard case. We are nearly as bad off as ever, except that the cubic contents are practically the same.

Is it not obvious to all that if we are to built up and hold a successful export trade we must standardise our package as well as our pack? It is absolutely essential that the fancy of any particular State for any particular case, be waived aside for the common weal, and a package suitable for all States we adopted, not only for the export trade, but for local trade as well.

It may be argued that one case costs less than another, and as our costs of production are altogether too high at present, this is a moot point; on the other hand, is the first cost of the package the only cost?

With world-wide competition, which is getting keener each year, the appearance of a package and general get-up of a pack count for a lot, so that if a penny is saved in the cost of a package, and sixpence is lost in the sale of the fruit, it is very bad economy.

We must get over our prejudices for any particular package, and face the facts as they are. Our export trade has developed and is developing rapidly, and production is increasing to such an extent that we must develop fresh markets and hold these against all comers, which will be well-nigh impossible, unless we get together and adopt a universal package, and put up a pack of a very high standard.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS.

Displays in Great Britain and Ireland.

In his report for December, 1931, to the Department of Markets, the Director of Australian Trade Publicity in the United Kingdom (Mr. A. E. Hyland) writes as follows in regard to window displays of Australian dried and canned fruits:—

"Window Displays.—From September to December, 1931, we secured no less than 10,477 free window displays of Australian dried and canned fruits in the shops of Great Britain and Ireland—chiefly, of course, in Great Britain. This entailed a great deal of work and was, I think, a creditable result.

"The following letter is representative of many letters received. It is from Pressdee's Stores, Swansea, Wales:

"I feel I am duty bound to write and let you know what a splendid fruit season I have had this Christmas. Ninety per cent. of my fruit was Australian (Sultanas, Currants and Raisins). Also your eggs were wonderful."

"This extract from a letter received from the 'National Baker' shows that Australian dried fruits have a reputation amongst bakers and confectioners:

"The fact that the first prize, along with the third prize and ten diplomas of merit were secured in the 'National Baker' Currant Board Competition by users of Australian Currants is ample testimony of the faith of our readers in your splendid products."

VICTORIAN DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

Election of Members.

Voting at the annual election of growers' representatives on the Victorian Dried Fruits Board resulted as follows:—

No. 1 District, first preferences:—H. V. Davey (Red Cliffs), 249; E. T. Henderson (Mildura), 180; S. R. Mansell (Mildura), 144; W. H. Tickell (Merbein), 130. On the preferences being distributed, the result was:—Davey, 356; Henderson, 356. Both candidates being equal, the returning officer gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Henderson. On the distribution of the other preferences, Mr. Davey and Mr. Mansell were elected.

No. 2 District.—D. A. Cockroft (Woorinen), 159; S. J. Parish (Vinifera), 110.

VINE FRUITS.

Rain Causes Damage in Victoria.

In report just issued by Victorian Department of Agriculture, it is stated that many vineyards were flooded by rains during February. Sultanas and Currants had split badly, mould had developed in some cases, particularly cinctured Sultanas. Estimates of the damage varied from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the crop, which before the rain was expected to equal the record crop of 1929.

Dried Fruit Exports.—There is much activity among the dried fruit packing sheds at Mildura, Merbein, Irymple and thereabouts, as well as other places in the Murray Valley. Big quantities of dried fruits are being exported to Canada and England.

Apple Production in England.—England produced 14,847,000 bushels of Apples—dessert, cooking, and cider—in the 1930 season.

OPPORTUNITY.

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in,
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.
Wait not for precious chances passed away!
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!
Each night I burn the records of the day—
At sunrise every soul is born again!

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.
Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind, and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.
Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise again and be a man!

Apple and Pear Export.

THE 1932 EXPORT CROP of Apples and Pears is now being lifted from Australian ports. The figures to March 12 are as follows:—

	Apples.	Pears.
Tasmania	374,264	11,584
Victoria	59,863	51,039
South Australia	16,670	1,597
West Australia	56,005	17,414
New South Wales	760	770
Queensland	4,786	456
Total	512,348	82,860

Owing to a variety of causes, the present export season has presented peculiar difficulties.

The thrips infestation on the mainland was responsible for the Apples and Pears being in short supply, and such fruit as is available has grown rapidly. Copious rainfalls have assisted in the development of the fruit. However, the fruit is clean and of good quality.

Where improvements are possible in the arrangements for actually assembling, handling, inspection and loading of the fruit, these are being noted in order to secure the best possible efficiency.

It is evident from experiences in Victoria that the ideal method of inspection is at the country packing house or country railway station, because if for any cause the fruit has defects which warrant its rejection, this matter is attended to on the spot and before transport and other expenses are incurred. Further, the growers are given reasons at once for any rejection, thus enabling them to avoid errors in the future.

This season, however, owing to such small quantities coming forward from country stations, more of the inspection work has been concentrated at Port Melbourne and the Victoria Dock. Rejections this season have been for fruit which is oversize, affected with codlin moth, or badly graded. This has presented many problems to shipping agents and the shipping companies. In such a year of short supply it is extremely difficult to fill up at short notice the space necessary where fruit has been rejected. Furthermore, by rejecting the fruit at the shipping point, the growers do not receive the firsthand demonstration as to the reasons for rejection. If this fruit had been inspected at the country packing shed or railway station the growers would have been given the reason for rejection and handling charges would have been saved.

AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT COUNCIL.

Much Activity Displayed and Useful Results Secured.

Mr. J. B. Mills, in his capacity as Chairman of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, has had a particularly busy time attending to the requests from the several exporting States.

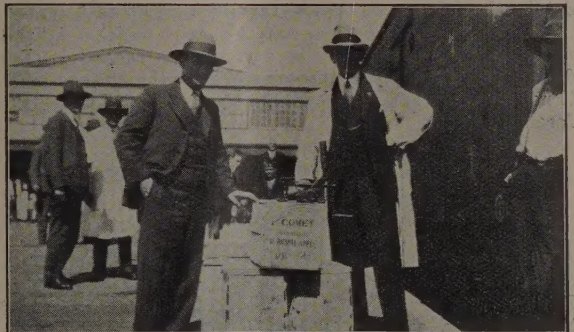
Prior to the opening of the export season adjustments in the shipping programme had to be secured, whereby the requirements of the several exporting States could be most adequately met. In particular telegrams from Western Australia and South Australia were attended to. Mr. Mills attended the Conference of the Australian Overseas Transport Association in Sydney during February in order to assist in arranging for the best possible programme of ships to lift the exportable fruit crop. On his return to Melbourne he was constantly in touch with the Sydney office of the O.S.R.A. by telegram and telephone.

Substantial benefits have accrued to the Australian fruit industry by reason of the existence of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. The preparation of the case on behalf of the fruit industry in support of Empire preference, to be submitted at the Ottawa Conference, was an achievement of far-reaching importance. Details regarding developments in this connection will be awaited with very considerable interest. In the meantime, Australian Apple and Pear growers may have the assurance that their interests are being adequately looked after.

French Embargo.—A new and unexpected development was the proclamation by France of an embargo on the importation of Apples. Cabled enquiries elicited the fact that this was a quarantine regulation because of some Apples from America being badly affected with San Jose scale. The negotiations which have been carried on have resulted in the French authorities agreeing not to apply this embargo to fruit from Australia and New Zealand, subject, of course, to the fruit, on being inspected, being free from the San Jose scale.

German Tariff.

The German Government recently announced a super tariff of 13 marks per bushel on Apples from countries which had not resumed normal trading arrangements with Germany. As Australian fruitgrowers know, the Commonwealth has not a reciprocal trade arrangement with Germany, and as a consequence, our Apples already pay



Apples in "Canadian" standard case (with bulge) being inspected before export. Left: Mr. E. Meeking (Department of Agriculture) and Mr. S. E. Scott (fruit exporter).



On Port Melbourne Wharf.—Inspectors and exporters examining Apples for export.—Left to right: Messrs. F. C. Cole, F. Cave, E. Meeking, C. Miller, W. Keyes, S. E. Scott, C. Parnham.

a duty amounting to 1/6 per case over and above the duty paid by New Zealand, Canada and most other countries. This prohibitive duty has been talked of for some time, so when it came it was not unexpected. The seriousness of this matter was fully appreciated, and Mr. Mills, on behalf of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, has been closely in touch with the Australian Government through the Markets Department on this question. Cables between Australia, London and Germany were exchanged, with the result that as regards Australian fruit this prohibitive tariff is suspended.

However, it has to be remembered that the Ottawa Conference is to be held shortly, when British and Dominion tariffs, together with international relationships, will receive intensive consideration: thus Germany is in a position to negotiate with tariff matters with countries participating in the Ottawa Conference.

The fruit case question is still very much alive. Australia is still in the stage of experimenting with different types of cases, not only for Apples, but also for Pears, Grapes and citrus fruits. Good reasons have been advanced for permission to use differing types of cases for the fruits mentioned in shipping to the United Kingdom, as well as to New Zealand, the East, and elsewhere. A very careful note of these different packages is being taken by officers of the Department of Markets, as well as by the Chairman of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, so that these matters can be discussed in detail when the next meeting of the Council is held.

The outstanding feature of the case position is the necessity that uniformity in packages is essential. Definite standards should be established for the various fruit, if not for the whole of Australia, then at least for the different States.

EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1,500,000 Cases Being Shipped.

The New Zealand Fruit Export Control Board advises that the total export crop of Apples and Pears from New Zealand this season is estimated at 1,500,000 cases. Of this quantity, approximately 200,000 cases are for Continental markets.

S.S. "STRATHNAVER."

The P. & O. liner s.s. "Strathnaver" is the largest passenger vessel which has ever visited Australian waters. It has a gross tonnage of 22,000 tons, and the length over all is 664 feet. From the waterline to the top of her masts the vessel measures 150 feet. The turbo-electric engines are capable of attaining a speed of 22 to 26 knots.

Of particular interest to orchardists and exporters is the refrigerating machinery, which is electrically driven with three sets of J. E. Hall's high-speed single-acting, triple enclosed compressors, working at a speed of 250 to 400 revolutions per minute. The system of refrigeration is CO₂ and brine circulation, and the cold air is blown over side grids and cooled both fore and aft. A new type of fan, known as the "Acrota," is used, which propels or sucks air, without losing efficiency, as most fans do when they have to work the reverse way. The long distance thermometers, which were installed by the Cambridge Instrument Co., are most complete, and enable an accurate supervision to be kept of temperatures at all times; in addition, portable thermometers for testing any particular part of the hold are used.

Special Experimental Chambers.

An innovation on the "Strathnaver" which should be of considerable interest to fruitgrowers and exporters of other produce are the four special cargo rooms for the special treatment of any particular produce. Each chamber has a capacity of 1,500 cub. feet, and can be cooled by means of air circulation as well as by the ordinary chilling or freezing methods. This is the first ship to instal chambers of this kind.

The "Strathnaver" has accommodation in the refrigerated holds for up to 150,000 cubic feet. The chief engineer (Mr. Taylor) and the refrigerating engineer (Mr. F. W. Hayes) have had long experience in the overseas carriage of fruit and other products, and are keenly interested in this particular portion of their work.



Loading Apples and Pears on s.s. "Strathnaver." The cases in the foreground are Apples; those being lifted contain Pears.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

Subjects of interest to fruitgrowers will be broadcast by officers of the Victorian Department of Agriculture over 3LO as follows:—

April 12.—Orchard Cultivation: Mr. F. M. Read, M.Ag.Sc., Senior Horticultural Research Officer.

April 28.—Pollination of Fruit Trees and Bushes: Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.Ag.Sc., Horticultural Research Officer.

May 5.—Orchard Drainage: Mr. F. M. Read, M.Agr.Sc., May 17.—Control of Principal Orchard Diseases: Mr. A. A. Hammond, Acting Chief Orchard Supervisor.

SHEPPARTON CANNERY PAYS £38,721.

In fulfilment of its announced policy of paying in full money due to fruit suppliers to the Shepparton cannery at the end of the delivery of each variety, the management in mid-March paid cheques amounting to £28,721 to the end of the Pear period. This, with a former payment of £10,000 for Apricots and early varieties of jam fruit, makes an amount of £38,721 to orchardists.

Citrus News and Notes.

THE 1932 ORANGE CROP.

Prospects in South Australia.

ORANGE CROP PROSPECTS in South Australia are set out as at March 11 by the Chief Horticultural Instructor (Mr. Geo. Quinn) as follows:—

The consensus of estimates supplied by the District Horticultural Instructors is to the effect that although the blossoming of the trees was quite a fair one, the fruit setting was affected in some coastal localities by cold. The extremely long stretch of hot weather during late December and throughout January caused an unusual shedding of the young fruits in all districts.

The crop as its stands now in early March is patchy. In some orchards a good crop is still held, whilst in others, the reduction has been much more severe. The trees are in pretty good heart where sufficient irrigating has been done, and the fruit is making satisfactory progress.

The general promise of crop now is about 70 per cent. of that of last season's yield, which was exceptionally abundant in most districts. Summed up, this would be in the aggregate, a fair average yield of both navel and non-navel sorts.

In the Murray Valley, the effects of consistent annual manuring are apparent in the groves, which are composed almost wholly of Washington Navels, and a few Late Valencias, also a limited number of Mandarins.

In the coastal districts, the major portion of the trees is made up of seed-bearing Oranges, such as Siletta, Paramatta, Compuda, Late Valencia, and many other named sorts usually called "commons."

The trees in these areas have not yet fully recovered from the three years of low rainfall experienced during 1928-29 and '30, when they suffered from long dry summers, following on indifferent winter rains.

CITRUS CROPS IN VICTORIA.

About Half of Last Season's Production.

CITRUS CROP PROSPECTS in Victoria have been estimated by the Department of Agriculture as follows:—

	Oranges.	Lemons.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Mildura District (excluding Curlwaa and Coomealla)	140,000	22,000
Swan Hill (including Swan Hill, Nyah West, and Murrabit)	112,000	16,000
Goulburn Valley (including Barooga)	100,000	38,000
Northern District (Rochester, Echuca, etc.)	56,000	24,000
Not included by above	30,000	25,000
Total	438,000	125,000

It is expected that the crop of Washington Navels will be only 60 to 65 per cent. of the normal quantity; of Thompson's Navel, 75 per cent.; and of Valencias, 75 to 80 per cent.

Lemon crops in all northern districts are light.

The Grapefruit crop is about 70 per cent., and Mandarin 60 per cent. of the quantity harvested normally. All varieties are maturing well, and fruit of good quality should be harvested.

Mr. G. Kitchen Kerr, Melbourne Market Manager of the Federal Citrus Council, recently pointed out that the past season's yield was nearly 1,000,000 bushels, but production had been the highest on record. Compared with yields of six years ago, the coming season's crops would be larger.

The drop was due to the natural reaction after the closing season's abnormally heavy yields and dry weather in the early summer months, which caused a protracted "drop" of the fruit.

It would be early in May before the new Victorian Oranges were available in any quantity. In the meantime, old season's Valencias would be offered in good quantities and Queensland Commors would be marketed in Melbourne from early in April.

Regarding Lemons, Mr. Kerr states that production in the metropolitan districts was expected to be down more than 50 per cent., and the country yields to be 20 per cent. smaller on the past season's output.

CITRUS CROPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Navel Oranges on the Murrumbidgee area are slightly heavier than last year, which was a low crop year. In the coastal area Navels are also slightly heavier, but on the whole throughout the State the Navel crop is far below normal. Valencias, however, are comparatively heavy.



Citrus Culture in Western Australia.
27-year-old Valencia Oranges in the orchard of Mr. Charles Stanford, Harvey, W.A.

Duties on Essences.

Case for the Citrus Grower.

"The Essence Industry in N.S.W. is of Benefit to the Grower," States Col. Herrod, Secretary N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

AT AN ENQUIRY held by the Tariff Board in Sydney on March 11, into the question of the Customs and Excise duties on essential oils, essences, etc., evidence was given respecting the benefit to the Australian citrus grower of the essence industry in N.S.W.

Col. E. E. Herrod, Secretary of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, said:—

The fruitgrowers of N.S.W., at least those who are citrus growers, are interested in this inquiry, because a factory has been established in the Gosford district which treats cull fruit direct from the orchards.

The quantity of fruit absorbed by this factory is substantial and it almost entirely comprises fruit which would otherwise be wasted. Prior to the establishment of that factory, no such outlet existed, and it is understood that the quantity absorbed by the factory in question could be very largely increased if a market existed for the finished product. It is desired, therefore, to emphasise that the growers' point of view is that the industry should be encouraged in order that a greater quantity of the locally-made oil should be used in order to assist the grower in finding an outlet for a greater quantity of fruit.

The fruit taken by this factory is of a kind that could not be profitably marketed in any other form. A certain proportion of it could, of course, be placed on the fresh fruit market, but this would depreciate the price of the better fruit. On the other hand, a considerable quantity of the fruit now taken is not of the marketable kind, and if the grower is unable to sell his fruit to the factory for purpose of extracting the oil, he is faced with actual outlay in destroying the fruit, as under the Plant Diseases Act, all such fruit has to be destroyed by boiling or burying.

As an indication of the value of this outlet to the citrus industry, I would inform the Board that the factory prefers to take fruit for oil purposes which, generally speaking, is of an otherwise unmarketable nature. For instance, small fruit is preferred to larger fruit; green fruit is preferred to the fully colored fruit; fruit with certain disease markings on the skin also appears to be preferred. The above instances will indicate the importance of having available an outlet for this particular kind of fruit, as it enables the grower to cull the crop of his trees, thus encouraging the trees to improve the quality of the better fruit left on the tree to mature.

From inquiries made, it appears that the position is not quite parallel in the other States, as there does not appear to be another factory dealing with the orchardists' waste product. The factories in other States appear to use factory waste. For instance, a factory buying Oranges mainly for the purpose of extracting the juice of the Orange and Lemon, may also use the peel for commercial purposes, and then use the waste peel for the extraction of oil. A factory of this kind must of necessity purchase fruit of good quality and may therefore pay up to £10 or £12 per ton. This price, however, would be paid because of the juice contained in the fruit. The N.S.W. factory to which I have referred purchases the waste fruit from the orchard primarily for the extraction of the oil, and a considerable quantity of suitable fruit is available and could be purchased at about £4 per ton,

or even at a lower price, if a greater quantity could be absorbed.

CITRUS CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY.

Improvements Needed in Export Trade.

AN IMPORTANT CITRUS CONFERENCE was held at Sydney on March 30. Mr. C. G. Savage (Director of Fruit Culture for N.S.W.), who presided, said that unsatisfactory reports had been received regarding some of the Oranges exported to Canada last season, and he hoped that decisions would be made which would assist to place export on a satisfactory footing.

Others in attendance were representatives of citrus growers and exporters, departmental officers of Victoria and N.S.W., and the Secretary of the Federal Citrus Council, Mr. J. A. Parkes.

Mr. Savage submitted the following recommendations:—

"That with a view to minimising the risks involved and ensuring greater stability to citrus-growing interests an organisation is essential to control the quantities of fruit forwarded and to control its distribution, and that such organisation should be representative of all Australian States producing citrus for export."

"That suitable fruit only shall be prepared in an approved manner for export, i.e., in central packing sheds, in order that long lines of standardised fruit can be packed under one label."

"That citrus grading and maturity regulations must be altered to fix a higher standard, particularly for the Canadian market."

Among the resolutions passed by the Conference were:—

"That the Railways Commissioners be asked to sell fruit on all the new city railway stations."

"That the Federal and State Governments be urged to make ample money available for research work in regard to the citrus industry."

"That the Government be asked to send a departmental representative to study citrus production in California."

"That the grading regulations be altered to bring them more into line with those of our competitors, mainly California."

To evolve a plan of organising the marketing of citrus fruits overseas a provisional committee was formed, comprising Messrs. W. H. Price and J. W. Blick (shippers' representatives), Messrs. T. C. Morrison (Gosford) and C. T. Lasscock (Griffith) as packing house representatives, Mr. C. G. Savage, and growers' representatives to be appointed by the Fruitgrowers' Federation.

It was decided that the provisional standard to prevent the marketing of dry fruit be fixed at a minimum of 30 per cent. of juice in Oranges and Grapefruit. Maturity standards for Navel and other Oranges as recommended by a recent conference in Melbourne were also endorsed.

VICTORIAN ORANGES ON N.S.W. STATIONS.

In the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly on March 16, Major Jarvie (Nat.) pointed out that, although abundant supplies were available at Leeton, Victorian Oranges were being sold at railway refreshment rooms. He asked the Premier to see that preference was given to the local product.

The Premier replied that every department had been instructed to give preference to commodities manufactured or produced in N.S.W.

The Railways Department had been an arch offender in this regard. He would have immediate inquiries made into the allegations, and see that the position was corrected.

CALIFORNIAN CITRUS GROWERS.

Advertising Successful in Disposing of Big Crop.

Confronted with a citrus crop only exceeded in size by the record production of 1928-29, California citrus growers made another remarkable record in the face of lowered buying power by securing nearly \$100,000,000 for the 1930-1931 citrus crop.

More than 167,000 cars of citrus fruit were consumed during the past season, compared with 113,000 in 1929-30 and 158,000 in 1928-29.

The successful movement of last season's great citrus crops at prices above production costs was attributed by Paul S. Armstrong, General Manager of the California Fruitgrowers' Exchange, to a tremendous increase in public demand for citrus fruits, brought about by advertising.

New South Wales.

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREAS.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE DRYING SEASON is now completed, and although some growers have harvested very good crops of Sultanas and Currants, the average will not come up to the original estimated tonnage.

Due to heavy rains in February and March, with a very hot dry spell proceeding, much of the fruit was sun-scorched, and the rain caused a considerable amount of falling in the berries, while in some places mould showed up in thick bunches of fruit, principally on heavy-foliaged vines.

Some excellent samples of fruit have been obtained, however, and most of this is by those growers who used either Johnstons or the modified dip.

Owing to the rain and the amount of discolored berries among the fruit, those growers who picked later, generally used a caustic soda dip of a higher temperature in order to even up the grade to a more uniform brown rather than have the extremes of color of the light golden and the dark berries mixed.

The result was a quicker drying period and the correspondingly slight drop in grade will thus probably be compensated for.

Most growers who have used the Johnson dip on these areas are convinced that the temperature must be used higher than that quoted on the tins in the directions given, probably on account of a moisture temperature or shorter drying season, but if dipped at a temperature of as low as even 170 deg. Fahr., the result has not been so satisfactory as if a higher temperature is used, and most growers here find the results obtained at 185 are superior to that previously recommended.

At the time of writing much of the fruit is still on the racks, and it is difficult to gauge an accurate tonnage, but it is expected that somewhere in the vicinity of 800-950 tons will be the full yield this season.

Currants are not largely grown, and probably 40-50 tons will be the total pack this year.

Peaches, specially Golden Queen and Pullars, have yielded above expectations, and there have been some very excellent crops harvested, and the quality has been exceptionally good.

The price paid for canning fruit being £12 per ton and with all fruit of second grade being accepted by the factories for jam at £9 per ton, the Peach growers are in decidedly better heart this year.

Many growers sold all their dried Apricots in bags at remunerative prices, and this fruit is now regarded with more favor than in previous seasons, when the prices have been extremely low, even for good fruit. An excellent sample of fruit was generally produced this year, uniform in size and color.

Good Citrus Crops.

Citrus crops are showing up rather better than expected, and in some places very good crops of Navels are likely to be picked, but generally speaking only moderate crops of Navels are expected, with the fruit inclining to be large. Valencias are, however, better than expected, and a few very heavy crops are to be seen on some farms.

Mandarins appear to have cropped irregularly, many trees being almost bare of fruit, whilst others have set good to heavy crops, the principal variety on the areas being Emperors.

Tobacco Planting.

Quite a fair area this season has been planted to Tobacco on various farms, mostly in small areas, and the crops are showing great promise. Approximately 200 acres are under Tobacco, and some samples of leaf which have been already cured are showing a good bright color.

Curing kilns of various descriptions are to be seen, and if the returns warrant the further plantings in future seasons it is possible there may be a greater area planted next year. Some of the curing kilns are of a very substantial nature, and look as if the owners had faith in their venture.

Wine Grapes.

The several wineries on the area are now a scene of bustle, as the first deliveries were made early in this month (March). Long lines of waiting lorries loaded with the various colored Grapes make an interesting sight for visitors to the district.

The vintage of some varieties is fairly good, but the rain did much damage to Pedros, and the crops have been lessened from the original estimate very considerably.

It is understood that most of the varieties will be accepted by the wineries. Doradillos are showing a particularly heavy crop this season.

N.S.W. FRUIT SHOWS.

Goulburn.—Case of Apples for immediate sale: Mills Bros. Collection: R. H. Charles and Sons. Export Apples: Mills Bros. Other winners in the fruit section were Mills Bros., R. H. Charles and Sons, and O. H. Feld, and C. J. Kadwell.

Bermagui.—Apples: Jonathan, J. Parbery; Delicious, J. A. McIntosh; King David, Cox's Orange Pippin, Granny Smith, and Northern Spy, John Warn; Five Crown, Mrs. F. E. Riley; Rome Beauty, Democrat, Munroe's Favorite, and McIntosh Red, J. A. McIntosh; Stayman, J. Warn; collection, J. A. McIntosh; baking, J. Warn. Quinces: D. Constable. Dessert and preserving Pears and Peaches: J. A. McIntosh. Black Muscatel Grapes, Mrs. W. Phillips; black Grapes, H. Naphthali. Water Melon: G. Payne. Rock Melon: D. Constable.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS AT SYDNEY SHOW.

Victory for Central Coast and Tablelands.

THE Commonwealth Districts' Exhibits Competition at the Sydney Royal Easter Show, was this year more keenly contested than ever, and only a few points separated the three placed entries. The R.A.S. donate £1,000 annually in prize money for this feature.

Central Coast and Tablelands won this year for the first time, defeating the North Coast and Tablelands, which had won the last six competitions. Western District was third, West Moreton and Tablelands (Queensland), fourth, and the South Coast and Tablelands, last.

The following comments were made on the fruit section in the winning entry:—

Messrs. R. J. Benton and J. M. Arthur, who judged the fruit section, said the tropical fruits and nuts, particularly Peanuts, shown by West Moreton and Tablelands, Queensland, were of a very high standard. The arrangement of the nuts, which were shown shelled and unshelled, was remarkably attractive. This district also showed fine samples of most varieties of fresh fruit in excellent condition. North Coast and Tableland scored well for its display of fruits, particularly Bananas. The dried and crystallised fruits were somewhat weak. There was a good display of the Australian bush nut (Macadamia), which was also shown in butter form. The exhibit of fresh fruits by the Central Coast and Tablelands and the South Coast and Tablelands, while of a high standard, was not as comprehensive as those of their competitors. The South Coast and Tablelands, however, gained points for its exhibit of crystallised fruit.

Despite the thrips and hail, the judges added, the varieties of fruit shown were greater in number than usual. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the Show was being held earlier than usual, which meant that growers did not have to keep their fruit in cold store over a long period, enabling them to exhibit it in better condition than in former years.

Fruits.

Judges: Messrs. W. J. Allen, Strathfield; W. H. Broadfoot, Department of Agriculture, Sydney; and C. G. Savage, fruit expert, Department of Agriculture, Sydney (Apples and Pears); Major E. G. Monro, London (Apples for export); Messrs. J. M. Arthur, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, and R. J. Benton, fruit expert, Department of Agriculture, Sydney (other than Apples and Pears).

Open Classes.

Apples (2 doz. of each).—Cleo., Butz Bros., 1; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 2. London Pippin: W. Buckingham, 1; P. E. Thompson, 2; A. and E. Vanzella, 3. Granny Smith: A. and E. Vanzella, 1; W. Buckingham, 2; H. V. Smith, 3. Jon.: Butz Bros., 1; A. and E. Vanzella, 2; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 3. Dunn's: Butz Bros., 1. Romes: P. E. Thompson, 1; Harding Bros., 2. Tasma: P. E. Thompson, 1; Harding Bros., 2. Stayman: A. and E. Vanzella, 1; P. E. Thompson, 2. Dessert, any variety, red or shades of red not already specified: W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 1; Butz Bros., 2; Harding Bros., 3. Culinary, any variety, green or yellow, not already specified: W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 1. Collection of commercial Apples, 12 specimens, each of six named varieties: Butz Bros., 1; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 2; P. E. Thompson, 3.

Pears (2 doz. of each).—Josephine: W. Buckingham, 1. Packham's: Butz Bros., 1; L. Ayling, 2; W. Buckingham, 3. Winter Cole: W. Buckingham, 1; L. Ayling, 2; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 3. B. Bosc: Butz Bros., 1; W. Buck-

ingham, 2; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 3. Collection of commercial Pears, 12 specimens, each of six named varieties: W. Buckingham, 1; R. H. Charles and Sons, 2; Morris and Sons, 3.

Export Classes.

Apples (2 doz. of each).—Granny, 2½in.: H. V. Smith, 1; Butz Bros., 2; 2½in.: H. V. Smith, 1; Butz Bros., 2; W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 3; 3in.: H. V. Smith, 1; Butz Bros., 2; Valle Orchards, 3. Dunn's 2½in.: D. G. T. Gow, 1; 2½in.: D. G. T. Gow, 1; 3in.: Butz Bros., 1; D. G. T. Gow, 2. Tasma 2½in.: W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 1; 2½in.: C. Buchele, 1; 3in.: W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 1.

Pears (2 doz. of each).—Packham's 2½in.: L. Ayling, 1; Butz Bros., 2; 2½in.: Butz Bros., 1; L. Ayling, 2; 3in., 2 dozen: Butz Bros., 1; L. Ayling, 2. Winter Cole, 2½in.: W. Buckingham, 1; Miss S. E. Velvin, 2; L. Ayling, 3; 2½in.: W. Buckingham, 1; L. Ayling, 2; Miss S. E. Velvin, 3; 3in.: W. Buckingham, 1. Winter Nelis, 2½in.: W. H. and D. F. Calvert, 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fruit Show at Bega.—There was an excellent show of fruit at Bega, N.S.W. The fruits included Apples—King David, Cleo., Five Crown, Black Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Gravenstein, C.O.P., Jonathan, Dunns, Granny Smith, Delicious, etc. Pears—Packham, Bergamot, B. Bosc. Other fruits included Peaches, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Passion Fruit, also Melons. Among the prize-winners were J. Warn, P. Underhill, S. Pearce, W. A. Smith, J. A. McIntosh, Mrs. McIlvride, N. Pearce, H. Pearce, H. M. Blomfield, Miss M. Zeigler, R. Hetherington, J. G. Herganhein, J. V. Zeigler, N. Irwin, P. Ubrinhein, E. Koellner, A. Underhill, Mrs. J. Henderson, Sister Smith, Mrs. Prescott, J. K. Taylor, F. Milliner, J. K. Beht.

Gulgong.—The fruit displayed at the Gulgong show was highly creditable. Same included Apples—Jon., G. Smith, Five Crown; Pears, Williams, etc., also Peaches, Quinces, Prunes, Grapes, White Sherry, White Muscat, Black Muscat, Lady's Finger, Gros. Colmar, Black Hamburg, Flame Tokay, and others. Messrs. L. Roth & Sons secured many prizes.

Uralla.—Success attended the annual fruit show in March. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, dried fruit, nuts, Tomatoes, Melons, etc., of good quality were displayed. The Apple varieties included Jon., Del., G. Smith; Pears, B.B., Williams, Packhams; prize-winners in these sections included A. A., H. E., and W. H. Wilkinson, N. G. Barton, H. Macpherson, G. Skewes, A. Rixon.

Leeton Cannery.—According to a statement by Mr. J. Brady, manager of the Leeton cannery, growers who delivered red centre Peaches last year are to be paid an additional 10/9 per ton.

FRUIT FLY LURE.

Success in Western Australia.

An interesting bulletin was recently published by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture setting out the details of a series of trapping or luring experiments by Mr. L. J. Newman, F.E.S., Entomologist, and B. A. O'Connor, B.Ag.Sc. The bulletin states that the discovery of the pollard and borax lure (evolved by these experimenters) was the first successful trapping medium that was recommended against the fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*). This lure held its own until it was discovered that the proprietary spray known as "Clensel" gave bet-

ter results. An experiment commenced on May 28, 1930, and terminated on May 14, 1931, gave the following interesting results:—

Flies trapped by the "Clensel" lure, 16,397 (70 per cent. females); flies trapped with pollard and borax, 4,056 (73 per cent. females). The most effective time to lure is between July and December. One female fly captured during this period is worth thousands caught during the peak of the season.

L. P. ROSEN & SON.

Citrus Plant Specialists and Rose Growers.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this journal recently had the pleasure of being shown over the extensive nursery grounds of L. P. Rosen & Son, Pennant Hills-road, Carlingford (N.S.W.).

It is situated in one of the most ideal spots for fruit culture, and attracts the attention of all interested and observant travellers, who frequently comment on the up-to-date and effective administration of the proprietors, Messrs. Rosen and Larsen.

The establishment of the firm dates back to the year 1901, a period significant in the minds of the pioneers of fruitgrowing, in New South Wales, when modern facilities were not dreamed of, and when success was attributable only to the indefatigable and self-sacrificing activities of those associated with the industry. Mr. Rosen, Senr., possessed of unflinching pluck and determination, blazed the trail, and his son, who has spent his whole life in the industry and acquired an extensive knowledge of its administration, is rewarded by the possession of this modern and well-equipped nursery. Mr. Larsen, who now partners Mr. Rosen, Junr., in the business, has also spent many years in fruit culture work.

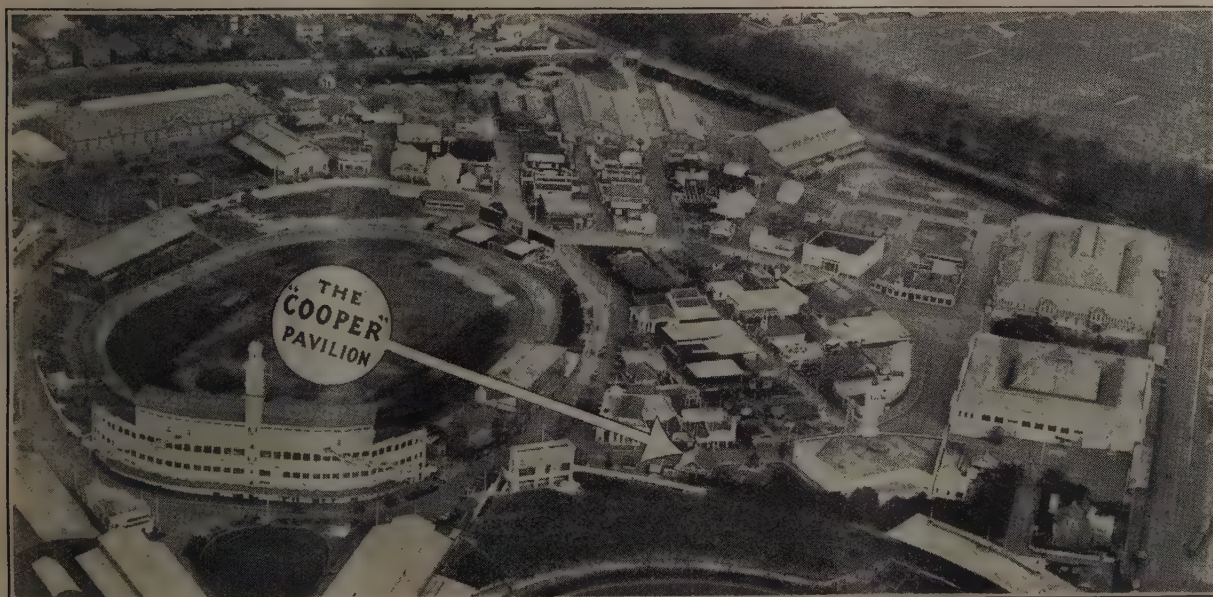
The methods adopted by this firm in the production of their fruit trees and Roses, are unexcelled insofar as

N.S.W. production is concerned, and the class of product offered for sale is the best obtainable. The greatest care is exercised in soil preparation, fertiliser application, and eradication of pests, and an unceasing personal supervision has at all times characterised the activities of the firm, and thus enabled them to meet the requirements of a large interstate and international clientele, whose collective appreciation has been demonstrated by the large number of testimonials received. Young fruit trees and Roses, the specialties of L. P. Rosen & Son, are obtainable at prices to meet the period of depression, and the main desire of the management is to supply the best possible product at the least cost.

An inspection of Fernhill Nurseries by a representative of this journal, through the courtesy of Messrs. Rosen and Larsen, disclosed the highest qualities of horticultural knowledge and efficiency on the part of the management, careful treatment of the trees and Roses through the various stages of production, cleanliness, and general arrangement of working facilities, and the thoughtful consideration shown to the employees, who have been carefully selected from the most experienced men obtainable.

Messrs. Rosen and Larsen, as a result of careful experimenting, have succeeded in inventing a new and effective spraying equipment to further protect their young trees and Roses. It reflects much credit on the genius of the inventors. Intending purchasers can thus rely upon the health and future success of the trees secured.

In addition, Messrs. Rosen & Son supply Kunde secateurs, the most modern implements of their kind on the Australian market, the use of which has added considerably to the convenience and comfort of fruitgrowers and nurserymen. As the citrus fruit season is approaching, Messrs. Rosen & Son have made adequate provision from their spacious 44 acres, worked with a staff of 20 hands, in having available in the vicinity of 150,000 citrus trees and 65,000 Rose plants.



Aerial view of portion of the Sydney Royal Show, showing the pavilion of Wm. Cooper and Nephews, spray manufacturers.

Fruit and Sugar Industries.

The Effect of the New Sugar Agreement on the Fruit Industry.

THE EFFECT of the present sugar agreement on the fruit industry is the subject of a carefully prepared statement in which the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee sets out the major facts.

Export rebates have always been granted on the sugar contents of fruit products exported from Australia. These vary from month to month according to fluctuating world prices. At present the nett cost of Australian refined sugar used in exported goods is £13/11/9 per ton. The average cost of export rebates on fruit products is £25,000 per annum.

Domestic Rebate.—Under previous sugar agreements from September 1, 1925, to August 31, 1931, a special domestic rebate of £6/5/1 was paid to manufacturers of fruit products for home consumption. The average cost of this rebate has been £180,000 per annum. The present agreement provides that an extra £110,000 should be granted in addition to the established £6/5/1 per ton (worth £180,000 per annum) and the export rebate (worth £25,000 per annum), making a total assistance of £315,000 per annum, provided that the domestic rebate of £6/5/1 per ton should be paid only to manufacturers if they in turn pay to the growers such prices as are determined by the Committee each season.

The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee which started to function as from September 1, 1931, is constituted as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Townsend (Chairman), representing the Commonwealth Government; W. J. Short (Deputy Chairman), representing the Queensland Sugar Board; P. A. Feil (of Tasmania), representing growers of jam and berry fruits; W. Young (of Toolamba West, Victoria), representing the growers of canning fruits; A. W. Palfreyman (of Melbourne), representing the proprietary manufacturers of fruit products; A. W. Fairley (of Shepparton, Victoria), representing the co-operative and State manufacturers of fruit products.

Last season's berry fruits averaged slightly over 1d. per lb., stone fruits for jam about £4 per ton; canning fruits from £5 to £7 per ton. The minimum prices fixed by the Committee for the 1931-1932 season are as follows:—

Fruit.	For Jam.	For Canning.
Black Currant	2d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.
Gooseberry	1d. per lb.	1½d. per lb.
Loganberry	1½d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.
Raspberry	2d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.
Strawberry	3d. per lb.	3½d. per lb.
Plums	£7 per ton	—
Apricots	£7 per ton	£10 per ton
Peaches	£7 per ton	£12 per ton
Pears	—	£10 per ton
Quinces	£6 per ton	—

These prices are on the basis of delivery to growers' railway siding or district cannery, except in Tasmania, where delivery is at the factory.

All Apricots and Peaches received by factories as unfit for canning, but which are fit for jam, pulp, or other manufacturing purposes, are to be paid for at jam fruit prices.

The Committee has granted substantial assistance from the extra £110,000 per annum on the export of various fruit products.

Canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears.—£70,000 has been allocated to the exports to the United Kingdom of canned

Apricots, Peaches and Pears of the 1931-1932 season, such sum to be reduced by an amount equivalent to any increase in the net f.o.b. return (including exchange, sugar rebate, drawback on cases, etc.), per dozen 30 oz. cans above 8/4 for Apricots, 8/9 for Peaches and 8/11 for Pears. These returns are for "standard" fruit, and are to be increased by 6d. per dozen for "choice" fruit and reduced by 6d. per dozen for "second" quality fruit. A maximum amount of 1/3 per dozen 30 oz. cans will be allowed by the Committee to cover freight, insurance, commission, ½ per cent. in lieu of 10 per cent. examination, and levy by the Canned Fruits Control Board.

Raspberry and Black Currant Pulp.—The Committee has allocated a sum not exceeding £15,000 to assist the export of Raspberry and Black Currant pulp of the 1931-1932 season, subject to the processors guaranteeing to handle the whole of the 1931-1932 berry crop at not less than the minimum prices prescribed by the Committee; £5 per ton of pulp will be paid on shipment. Up to another £5 per ton may also be paid, but if the net f.o.b. return—as shown to the satisfaction of the Committee by account sales, etc., exceeds £30/11/8 per ton on Raspberry pulp or £29/13/- on Black Currant pulp, the extra £5 per ton will be reduced by the amount by which the net return exceeds the sums mentioned.

Loganberry or Gooseberry Pulp.—An amount not exceeding £2,000 has also been made available to assist the export of Loganberry or Gooseberry pulp on similar conditions—the extra £5 per ton being reducible by the excess of the net f.o.b. return beyond £28/0/8 for Loganberry pulp and £20/5/11 for Gooseberry pulp.

Canned Plums and Berries.—A further sum not exceeding £3,000 has been allotted to assist the export of the undermentioned canned fruits to the United Kingdom only. The maximum assistance will be 1/- per dozen 30 oz. tins. The 1/- per dozen will be reduced to such extent as the actual net f.o.b. return exceeds the following amounts less sugar rebates, etc.:—

Golden Drop Plums	7/6.97 per doz. 30 oz. tins
Greengage Plums	7/6.97 " " 30 oz. "
Gooseberries	7/8.71 " " 30 oz. "
Raspberries	7/1.68 " " 16 oz. "
Loganberries	6/11.85 " " 16 oz. "
Strawberries	7/9.36 " " 16 oz. "

Canned Pineapples.—The Committee has allocated a sum not exceeding £10,000 to assist the export of canned and crushed Pineapples of the 1932 packs to the United Kingdom and/or Canada. This sum will be reduced by an amount equivalent to any increase in the net f.o.b. return per dozen tins (including exchange, sugar rebates, drawback on cases, etc.), above 9/6 for 30 oz. tins, 8/- for 20 oz. tins, 6/9 for 16 oz. tins, and 25/- for No. 10's. These prices are on the basis of the growers receiving 4/- per case f.o.r. growers' stations for Pineapples. If the growers should receive the absolute minimum of 3/6 per case prescribed by the Committee, then the net f.o.b. costs mentioned will be reduced to an equivalent extent.

Exported Jam.—A special rebate of £5 per ton on the sugar contents has been granted from the £110,000 per annum in respect of jams exported to any destination as from January 1, 1932. This means that the sugar used in exported jam will cost £5 per ton less than the world's parity of similar quality sugar.

General.—With regard to all the forms of special assistance just described, the goods must be exported by December 1, 1932, otherwise the manufacturer will have no claim against this Committee.

Manufacturers who buy fruit at the market must pay not less than the full equivalent of the minimum prices fixed by the Committee, plus the secondhand value of the cases, say, 6d. per case.

Thrips Investigation.

Satisfactory Progress Reported.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS was reported in connection with the thrips investigation at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Thrips Investigation League held at Melbourne on March 23. There were present Messrs. Bailey (Chairman), Colombie, Harrison, Brown, H. M. McLean (Harcourt), D. Grant (Drouin), G. Lightfoot, Secretary Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; A. A. Hammond (Department of Agriculture), and the Secretary, R. E. Boardman. Apologies were received from Messrs. J. M. Ward, J. B. Mills, and J. L. Moore.

The Secretary reported that the fund was now just on £500, with more to come. It was decided to open a banking account and that a constitution for the League be drawn up. Mr. Lightfoot stated that preliminary arrangements for carrying out the investigations had been completed. Dr. J. Davidson would be in charge of the work at the Waite Institute, Adelaide, with Mr. J. W. Evans as assistant. The Director of Agriculture, South Australia (Professor A. J. Perkins) had expressed approval of the plan and had offered the services of officers of the Department of Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture in W.A. (Mr. G. Sutton) had also promised assistance.

"The pooling of the financial and scientific resources is the best means of attacking a problem of this kind," continued Mr. Lightfoot. "The Council is ready to proceed at once and is awaiting the completion of the financial arrangements preparatory to going ahead."

Mr. A. A. Hammond, Department of Agriculture, said that Apple blossom sprayed with lime water (40 lb. freshly slacked lime to 80 gallons water) had apparently prevented the thrips from entering the blossom. Experiments were being continued.

The following additional members were elected to the Committee of the League:—Messrs. J. L. Moore (Australian Fruit Cannery Association), J. M. Ely and H. M. McLean (Harcourt), G. Grant (Drouin), and W. P. Hutchinson (Somerville).

THRIPS AFFECT TOMATO CROPS.

Growers Unaware of Cause of Damage.

AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT on the subject of thrips is conveyed in an article on Tomato-growing competitions in the March issue of the "Agricultural Gazette" of New South Wales. In the course of his remarks, the writer, Mr. J. Douglass, H.D.A., Agricultural Instructor, Department of Agriculture, N.S.W., writes:—

"Practically every crop was infested with thrips; some crops so badly as to cause the majority of the flowers to fall, and yet not one competitor was aware of the presence of thrips. Rutherglen bug was widely distributed, but did not seriously affect the yields, and the black Potato weevil damaged some fruit touching the ground."

Thrips Control.—Mr. Keighley M. Ward, Assistant Entomologist, Victorian Department of Agriculture, has presented an interesting report on the results of his investigations at Kalorana, Mt. Dandenong. Dusting was not a satisfactory check on thrips. Some parasites have been discovered, and further tests are being made.

Mr. Ward directs attention to the importance of the viability of the pollen in connection with the failure of

the fruit crops, for which it is probable thrips were only partially responsible.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell, Secretary, United Berry Growers' Association, recently observed parasites attacking thrips. The matter is being investigated by the Department of Agriculture.

DIAMOND CREEK SHOW.

Mr. Everard, M.L.A., Advocates Assistance to Growers Who Suffered Through Thrips Plague.

Despite the thrips and unseasonable conditions, there was an excellent showing of fruit at the 48th annual show of the Diamond Creek Horticultural Society. The principal awards in the Apple section went to Mr. W. J. Miller; in Pears, honors were divided between Messrs. P. Lawrey, E. D. Wadson, and J. Cowin. Growers are to be commended for their splendid response. It was a pleasure to notice the veteran exhibitor, Mr. A. B. Herbert, again among the prize-winners.

In the flower section, Dahlias and Gladioli predominated.

Mr. W. H. Everard, M.L.A., opened the show. He was accompanied by Mr. Russell Clark, M.L.C. Mr. Everard congratulated growers on their pluck and on the excellent quality of fruit displayed: he was surprised that no assistance had been given fruitgrowers, who had practically lost their all through the disastrous visitation of thrips, while assistance had been given to miners and others with no visible result. He intended as soon as Parliament met to raise his voice in soliciting aid for fruitgrowers, and would endeavor to enlist the assistance of members representing primary producing electorates with a view to preventing orchardists from being pushed off the land.

Castlemaine.—At the 41st annual show of the Castlemaine and District Horticultural Society, which was opened by Mr. E. F. Harrison, M.P., there was an excellent display of fruit, flowers and vegetables. For fruit in the tray and dish classes, honors were divided between F. Bertuch and Hope Bertuch. Much interest was centred in the children's Apple packing section for the Gerrard perpetual challenge shield. Harcourt North, the present holders of the shield, were again successful with 97 points out of a possible 100, Ravenswood South being second with 94 points. The prize for the best individual packed case was won by Robert Bertuch. The Don Wuille-Mumford Cup (for one case of Apples, wrapped and packed for export), Mr. E. Martin won first and second prizes.

In the flower section Gladioli and Dahlias were the outstanding features.

Strathbogie.—Excellent quality fruit was displayed at the tenth Strathbogie show on March 19, which was opened by Mr. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A. Apples included Jonathan, Delicious, Five Crown, R.B., Dunns, Reinnette, Winter Majetin, and Northern Spy, the prize-winners including J. Mackrell, A. G. Smith, W. H. Ellis, S. Mackrell, K. Mackrell, R. Mackrell; Pears, J. and S. Mackrell; Grapes, A. Dudley. The vegetables and flowers were of good quality; also wool and oats.

Somerville Show.—Excellent samples of Apples and Pears were on view at the annual show of the Somerville and District Horticultural and Agricultural Association on March 16. The show was opened by Hon. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C. Many other kinds of fruit were shown, revealing the fertility of the district. The flowers and vegetables were of high quality.

Varieties of Apples exhibited included Jonathan, Five Crown, Delicious, Alfriston, Reinnette, Duke of Clarence, etc.; Pears, Clairgeau, B. Bosc, Vicars, Black Achan, Kieffer, Packhams, Williams, etc.

Amongst the prize-winners were R. Dennett, E. Morrison, A. Grant, J. D. Grant, G. Shepherd, S. Unthank, J. Brunning & Sons, A. Sage, F. W. Roper, W. A. Shepherd & Sons, A. E. Dennett, C. K. Thornell, R. J. Thornell, W. P. Adams, W. Monk, W. H. Barnes, W. Boe, S. H. Hawkins, R. J. Thornell, H. Shepherd, T. W. White, J. and B. Caldwell, R. A. Philbrick, E. J. Murray, T. H. Hawkins, A. Thornell, A. Mentiplay, W. Young, K. Murray, H. J. Sage, J. De Bernardi, C. Hawker, D. Frith.

The Gerrard Shield for district packing group was won by the Somerville State School.

MR. H. W. DAVEY RETIRES.

40 Years' Service in Victorian Department of Agriculture.

Mr. H. W. Davey, who recently retired from the position of Chief Orchard Supervisor in the Department of Agriculture, was presented by his fellow officers with a Westminster chimes clock and a smoker's outfit. The Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. Crowe, who made the presentation, referred in eulogistic terms to the long and faithful services of Mr. Davey, speaking also to his many interests in natural history, inside and outside of the Department. The Superintendent of Horticulture, Mr. J. M. Ward, and other officers, all spoke of Mr. Davey's usefulness to the State.

Special reference was made to Mr. Davey's discoveries of the root borer parasite and the currant moth, and also to his excellent series of articles on weeds and their eradication. Regret was expressed that these articles had not been published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Davey has had a distinguished career as an entomologist, being a Fellow of the Entomological Society of England. Mr. Davey commenced his life work as an Osteologist in the British Museum. Coming to Australia many years ago, he was in 1889 first appointed as Crown Lands Bailiff and Forester. Subsequently, he became Inspector under the Vegetation Diseases Act, and then Chief Orchard Supervisor in 1926. Since his retirement Mr. Davey has been appointed an honorary Entomologist to the National Museum of Victoria. He was one of the first group of inspectors of orchards, which included the late Messrs. J. Cronin, P. J. Carmody, S. A. Cock, and W. P. Chalmers.

Mr. Davey retires after forty years of service with the Victorian Government, carrying the good wishes of all of his fellow officers.

Geelong Growers Appreciative.

Geelong fruitgrowers enjoyed an unique gathering at the end of February in giving a farewell dinner at the Victoria Hotel, Geelong, to Mr. H. W. Davey, Chief Orchard Supervisor, on his retirement from the Department.

Other speakers were Mr. W. B. Wilton, Mr. Myles Synot, Mr. Reg. Murfitt (Inverleigh), Mr. Marandaz, of Bell Brae, Mr. A. H. Buchter, and Mr. Roberts.

At the conclusion the Chairman presented Mr. Davey with a travelling rug made in Geelong at the Returned Soldiers' Mills.

His 24 years of service in the Geelong district has been

greatly appreciated by all, and over 50 growers, representing nine districts, participated in the farewell.

Mr. E. Weitnauer, who presided, spoke in terms of high appreciation of Mr. Davey's services. By his kindly nature and tactfulness he had made friends of the growers, every one of whom had confidence in him; he had placed



Senior officers in Horticultural Division, Victorian Department of Agriculture. Standing (left) F. de Castella (Viticulturist); (right) J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture). Sitting: A. A. Hammond, Acting Chief Orchard Supervisor; (right) H. W. Davey, retired Chief Orchard Supervisor.

many an orchardist on the right track, and had paved the way for a better understanding between the growers and the Department.

VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at Melbourne on March 18. There were present:—Messrs. J. W. Bailey (acting President), Colombie, Brown, Mills, Webb, Lawford, Mellor, Harrison, Cave, Carne, Ford, Meeking, and the Secretary.

Mr. Mills reported that at the A.O.T.A. Conference in Sydney he had fought for a reduction in freight on fruit. The shipping companies sought an increase. Finally it was decided there would be no increase—awaiting the results of the Ottawa Conference. A vote of thanks to Mr. Mills was carried.

Appreciation was expressed to the Committee of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council for drawing up the case on behalf of the fruit industry, requesting British preference for Empire fruit. It was decided to ask the Federal Government for permission to inspect the final draft before presentation at the Ottawa Conference.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council and the Federal Government were also thanked for their services in connection with the removal of Australian fruit from

(Continued on Page 209.)

Strawberry Cultivation.

Helpful Seasonable Hints.

STRAWBERRIES CAN BE GROWN in all of the Australian States. Some seasonable cultural hints are to hand from A. Yates & Co., seedsmen and plantmen, of Sydney, as follows:—

Soil.—For the cultivation of Strawberries a north-easterly slope of sweet, well-drained sandy loam, rich in humus, is to be preferred. Lime improves the condition, and should be worked in a few weeks before other manures.

Manuring.—Nothing can beat old, decayed farmyard manure liberally applied and dug in to a depth of 10-12 inches. And if this is also applied as a mulch annually, the fertility of the soil will be maintained.

If artificial fertilisers have to be used, 4 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. sulphate of ammonia and 3 cwt. sulphate of potash—total, 9 cwt. per acre—forms a good complete fertiliser. Apply half this quantity during the spring and the remainder during the autumn.

Planting Season.—During the autumn (or winter if necessary), harrow the soil to a fine tilth, mark out rows 2 feet apart and set the plants 12-15 inches apart in the rows. The holes should be about 4 inches deep.

Choose young, well-rooted, good-crowned and vigorous plants from tested varieties. Shorten back the roots to

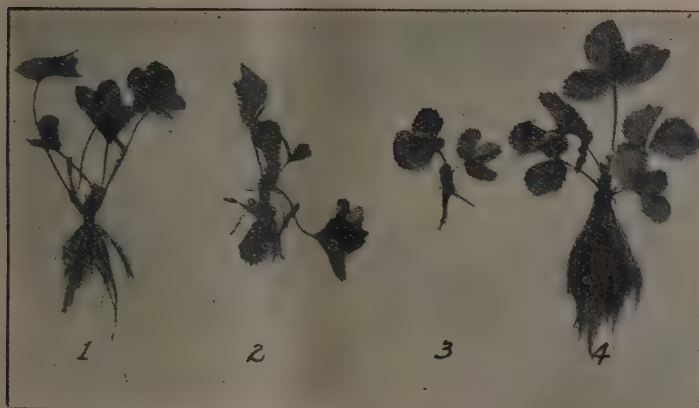
within 2-3 inches from the stem. Spread the roots horizontally with the soil firmly pressed round them, and cover up to the base of the lowest leaf.

After Treatment.—Keep soil moist, and keep down weeds: but cultivate always at a shallow depth to avoid injuring the surface-spreading roots. Mulch with straw if possible at flowering time to keep the berries clean.

The runners should be cut off: but if young plants are required, sufficient can be allowed to grow about January. When these are rooted remove at once to a nursery bed.

The crop commences to bear during the early spring, and if well looked after should bear for several months. Pick with some stalks attached to the fruit. During the winter keep the ground free from rubbish. A well-kept Strawberry bed should last for three years, after which it generally pays to establish a bed elsewhere. If a rotation crop of a different nature is grown, it will improve the soil and help to prevent the spread of disease.

Pests and Diseases.—The Strawberry beetle, which attacks the fruit and crowns of the plant, is the chief pest. The pupae pass the winter in the soil. Regular cultivation during this period will expose them to the birds: and the spring application of artificial fertilisers will destroy many.

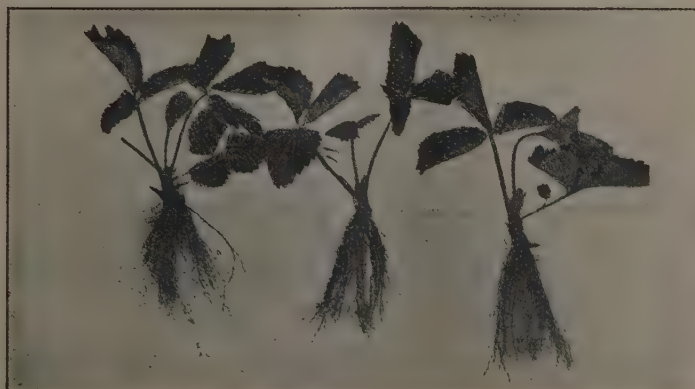


-
1. Over-developed crown and too small a root.
 2. Both crown and root too small.
 3. A very young and desirable plant.
 4. A properly developed root for transplanting.
-

Depth for planting Strawberries—

Left—planted too shallow. Centre—planted at proper depth. Right—planted too deeply.

—(Illus. from Ontario Dept. of Agric. and Journal of Agric., Vict.)



Mildew and black spot form the chief diseases; and thorough drainage, liming the soil and spraying with Bordeaux mixture are the best preventatives. Tobacco sprays will destroy any red spider present.

Renewal of Plantations.

The life of a plantation depends largely on the prevalence of weeds, insect pests, and diseases, and to a lesser extent on the variety, system of training, and soil preparation prior to planting. Generally speaking, it does not pay to maintain a plantation for more than two or three years, and it is sound practice to establish new plantations progressively to replace older ones as they run out.

If a second crop is to be harvested, renovation of the old bed is necessary, in order that strong new growth may be obtained. Old and diseased foliage is a menace to the future welfare of the plantation, and must be removed. After removing most of the previous season's mulch, it is often the practice to mow the plot with the mower blades set high enough to cut weeds, and much of the Strawberry foliage, without injuring the crowns. When the rubbish thus obtained is in good burning condition, a fire is applied on the windward side. A moderately windy day should be chosen for this purpose, as it is desirable that the fire should traverse the patch very quickly.

The space between rows is cleared of runners by several cultivations, and rooted runners in the rows are thinned out. Where old crowns are of weakly appearance, healthy runner plants may be used to replace them. Application of stable manure should be made during winter, spreading over the inter-row space and well up to or even over crowns, provided that the manure is well rotted. Any application of artificial fertilisers should be made in early spring.

Varieties.

The selection of suitable varieties is one of the main factors governing success in Strawberry culture. Generally speaking, it is best to select those varieties most largely grown in the district, as they are probably best adapted to the climatic and soil conditions prevailing in that particular locality. It is also advisable to limit the

number of varieties grown to as few as possible. Some varieties are pistillate (no pollen), or poor pollen bearers, and must of necessity be interplanted with another pollen producing kind. If the fruit is to be grown largely for the dessert trade different varieties will be grown to those adapted for factory berries. Color and size of fruit are important, and texture even more so. A good firm variety will arrive on the market in good condition, even if several days elapse before it is sold. Other factors worthy of full consideration are resistance to disease, time of ripening, flavor, etc. The following are some of the more important varieties:—

Melba.—A very prolific cropper which responds well under irrigated conditions in southern and northern Victoria. The fruit is large, brilliant red, and good crops are borne right up to late autumn.



Roots should be pruned before planting.



Strawberries planted among Passion Vines.

—Illustrations by courtesy "Journal of Agric., Vic."

Sunbeam.—This variety withstands drought well, and also gives excellent results under irrigation. Fruit is borne compactly, near the centre of the plant, thereby ensuring protection by the foliage from scorching sun. The fruit is rounded, dull red in color, and of excellent flavor. The flesh is firm, and the variety is therefore a good "carrier." In a favorable season it bears well from late October up to the middle of February without the aid of irrigation.

La Marguerite.—The berries have a particularly fine appearance, being large and brilliant in color, but the flavor is not so good as that of other varieties. This variety bears a large proportion of pistillate or imperfect blossoms, and to ensure good setting of fruit it is necessary to interplant with a good staminate variety.

Illawarra.—A very vigorous plant, coming into bearing early, and, provided that runners are kept down, bearing until late in the season. Fruit is of a fine red color, large, and of excellent flavor.

King Edward VII.—The fruit is rounded, of rich flavor, dark-red in color, and fairly firm in texture. It is a vigorous variety, and being staminate sets freely without interpollination.

Ettersburgh.—Fruit hangs in bunches well clear of the soil and ripens very evenly. Flavor is good, and the flesh very firm. This fairly vigorous variety does best on rich soils, and is one of the best for jam-making or canning.

Leura.—A strong-growing variety, bearing good crops of medium-sized berries with a distinctive flavor.

Creswell's Seedling.—A standard variety in New South Wales, producing fruit of excellent color, flavor, and texture. It is a heavy cropper, and bears, in favored districts, from November to June.

Rhode's Special.—A good commercial berry, which is reputed to be an improved Up-to-Date or Melba. The color is rather a pale pink, and the texture not of the best.

Wilson's Pride.—This variety is most favored in the Melbourne district. It is not such a good carrier as Melba, but bears heavily in this locality, and when grown moderately close to the market is very profitable.

Several Strawberry varieties were imported from England in 1929, including Royal Sovereign, Bedford Champion, and Scarlet Queen. Bedford Champion has performed well in tests carried out at the Horticultural Gardens, Burnley, and also at Red Hill. It makes a compact plant, bearing heavy crops of dark-red fruit. The flesh is soft in texture, however, and it is therefore a bad carrier. Scarlet Queen also shows promise, but is inferior to Bedford Champion.—"Journal of Agriculture," Victoria.

Sugar Agreement.—The Adelaide branch of the Housewives' Association recently carried a resolution asking the Federal Government to test the validity of the sugar agreement, as this agreement meant national exploitation for colossal private profits.

Mr. C. F. B. Anderson, of Kew, Victoria, has issued a writ out of the High Court with the object of having the sugar agreement declared invalid. Plaintiff is acting on behalf of numerous citizens in Victoria and New South Wales.

FIRED WITH A GOOD IDEA.

"Sammy," said the Sunday school teacher severely, "you shouldn't talk like that to your playmate. Had you ever thought of heaping coals of fire on his head?"

"No, ma'am, I hadn't, but the idea is a snifter."

Tobacco Culture.

(By J. O. Henrick, B.A., B.Ag.Sc., District Agricultural Organiser, Tasmanian Dept. of Agric.)

(Continued from February "Fruit World," page 95.)

Curing.

This is an extremely important step in the production of high-grade tobacco. Through neglect, lack of knowledge, or a little bad judgment, a barn full of well-grown and ripened leaf can be totally destroyed in a short space of time. On the other hand, no amount of care in curing can produce first-quality cured leaf from leaf that has been harvested in varying stages of ripeness. General principles can be given, but no hard and fast formula as to temperature and humidity can be laid down. Variety, climatic conditions, thickness and body of leaf, soil type, and many other factors influence these. Any directions given, therefore, must only serve as a guide, and should not be accepted as correct for the curing of all types of tobacco.

The curing process is made up of three important stages:

1. Yellowing the leaf.
2. Fixing the color.
3. Drying, killing, or curing the leaf.

The barn having been filled by the evening, the curing process should be commenced at once. Two thermometers, one wet bulb and one dry bulb, capable of reading to 200 deg. F., are hung level with the tobacco of the bottom tier and in the centre of the barn, so that the temperature and humidity of the barn may be ascertained.

1. Yellowing the Leaf.

Immediately the barn is full all ventilators are closed, moisture (if required) is supplied, and a small fire started in the furnaces. There should be sufficient moisture in the earlier stages of yellowing to prevent the leaf from drying.

The temperature should be raised in four to six hours to 90 deg. F., and kept there until the leaf is showing yellow around the edges. This may take from 12 to 30 hours, or even longer.

About six to seven hours after lighting the fires the leaves should commence to sweat and provide a sufficiently humid atmosphere to cause a difference of 3 deg. to 4 deg. F. between the wet and dry bulb thermometers. If, owing to the leaf being rather dry, the moisture is below this, wet bags should be placed on wire netting stretched above the flues.

When the edges of the leaves have commenced to yellow, the temperature should be raised at the rate of 2½ deg. per hour to 95 deg. F., and kept at this until the yellow shade spreads towards the centre of the leaf. The difference in thermometers should now be about 4 deg. to 5 deg. F.

Bags supplying artificial moisture should now be removed. The temperature is raised at the same rate until 100 deg. F. is reached. The top vents should be opened slightly. This temperature is maintained for six to nine hours, until the yellow is more pronounced and the leaf has assumed a pea-green shade; humidity now 5 deg. to 6 deg.

When yellow color is pronounced the temperature is gradually raised to 105 deg. F., and held there for four to eight hours, top vents being further opened, bottom vents slightly opened, and humidity 6 deg. to 8 deg.

Next gradually raise the temperature to 110 deg., and hold at that for four to eight hours, until the leaf reaches what is known as the "practically yellow stage." During this stage ventilators are further opened;

humidity 8 deg. to 10 deg. This "practically yellow leaf" still has a slightly greenish tinge, as, to some extent, the yellowing continues into the fixing process until round about 120 deg. F.

2. Fixing the Color.

When the operator considers yellowing is sufficiently pronounced, the temperature is raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. F. per hour until 115 deg. F. is reached. This is the most critical period in the whole of the curing. The moisture is removed gradually by slowly increasing the ventilation, until all the vents are fully open by the time the leaf has been maintained at 115 deg. F. for five to six hours.

Care must be taken to avoid drying the leaf too rapidly, but the moisture must be removed as quickly as it escapes from the leaf. If curing is proceeding too rapidly, dark-reddish colored patches appear on the leaf, due to scalding; if too slowly, moisture will condense and

give greyish-brown blotches. This necessitates the ventilators being carefully manipulated. Under no consideration allow the temperature to drop as this will retard drying and spoil the leaf.

The temperature is further increased to 120 deg., then to 125 deg., and finally to 130 deg. F., being kept at each stage for five to six hours with ventilators fully open. By this time the blade of the leaf should be dried out.

3. Drying or Curing the Leaf.

It is now necessary to dry the large veins and midrib. The temperature is raised in two to four hours to 135 deg. F., then at the same rate to 140 deg. F., with vents fully open. The large veins should now be dry. Raising the temperature to 170 deg. and holding it for a sufficient length of time will dry out the midribs, which should snap readily when the process is complete.

The foregoing may be summarised as follows:—

Condition.	Temperature, Time.		Remarks.
	Deg. F.	(Hours.)	
1. Yellowing of the Leaf.			
Barn filled	—	—	Light fires (evening).
Ripe, fresh leaf	90	4-6	After lighting fires.
Sweating commences	90	6-7	After lighting fires.
Leaf yellow round edges	90	12-30	Humidity 3 deg. to 4 deg. F.
Yellow spreads	95	8-14	Humidity 4 deg. to 5 deg. F.
			Artificial moisture removed.
Yellow pronounced	100	6-9	Humidity 5 deg. to 6 deg. F.
			Open top vents slightly.
Yellow more pronounced	105	4-8	Humidity 6 deg. to 8 deg. F.
			Open top vents slightly more.
			Open bottom vents slightly.
Practically yellow	110	4-8	Humidity 8 deg. to 10 deg. F.
			Open top vents.
			Open bottom vents more.
2. Fixing the Color.			
	115	5-6	Vents top and bottom fully open at the end of this time.
	120	5-6	Vents top and bottom fully open.
	125	5-6	Vents top and bottom fully open.
	130	5-6	Vents top and bottom fully open.
3. Drying the Leaf.			
Veins	135	2-4	Vents open.
	140	2-4	Vents open.
Midrib	145	2	Bottom vents practically open.
	150	2	Bottom vents practically open.
	155	2	Bottom vents practically open.
	160	2	Bottom vents practically open.
	165	2	Bottom vents practically open.
	170	till dry	Bottom vents practically open.

Conditioning for Handling.

When curing has been completed the leaf will be very brittle, and cannot be handled without first being conditioned.

Place wet bags above the hot flue pipes. The steam

which arises is quickly absorbed by the leaves, and they can be removed two to four hours later.

The leaf can also be conditioned by drawing the fires, leaving the barn to cool down with doors and vents open. In 12 to 24 hours sufficient moisture will have been absorbed from the air to permit handling of the leaves.

—"Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture."

Messrs. Fruchthandel Gesellschaft Scipio & Fischer advise under date February 12, that Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd. are now acting as their representatives for South Australia, as well as Western Australia.

MIKE AND TIM.

Mrs. Murphy was the proud possessor of twin boys, and while taking them out in the park, ran across her neighbour, Mrs. Casey.

"Arrah," said the latter, "an' it's a perfect pair of boys they are; but tell me, how do you manage to tell one from the other? For devil a bit of difference can I see between them."

Her friend smiled as she rocked her children to and fro in their monster pram.

"Ah," she replied, "it's quite easy, for you see, little Mike has a tooth comin' up an' Tim hasn't. So I put my finger in Tim's mouth, an' if he cries, why then, it's Mike."

Seasonable Notes on Fruitgrowing

Irrigation—Apricot Shot Hole—San Jose Scale—Arsenical Residue on Apples and Pears.

(By J. M. Ward, Supt. of Horticulture, Victoria.)

SEASONABLE FRUITGROWING HINTS were given on March 17 by Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, over 3LO, Melbourne. The following is a summary:—

Irrigation.—From 30,000 to 40,000 trees died in the Goulburn Valley last year—representing loss of fruit, grubbing and replanting. It is generally accepted that the loss is due to too much water during the winter months, but as the trouble is being investigated, further will be heard of the matter at a later date.

During December, 1930, there were heavy falls of rain throughout the Valley, and hardly had these rains finished when fairly heavy irrigations were applied to soils that really did not require water. Later on, more rain fell, and this was followed by another irrigation. At a still later period—in April, this time—we had other heavy rains, and yet another watering was applied to a soil already saturated. The last irrigation was followed by heavy winter rains, and the soil was in a saturated condition throughout the winter months, resulting in the death of so many excellent fruit trees. The average yearly rainfall for the Valley is approximately 18 inches, but last year it was 30 inches, plus the heavy irrigations.

More Cultivation—Less Irrigation.

The speaker has often issued warnings to the effect that growers expected too much from irrigation, and therefore neglected cultivation in favor of watering; therefore last season's results should be an object-lesson to all those who have been in the habit of over-watering and under-cultivating. Every irrigation fruitgrower should have a soil augur to test the water table, thus to know when and how to apply water.

Most growers allow too long a run for water furrows, resulting in the top few chains of soil being sodden through over-watering, whilst the soil at the other end of the run receives too little during ordinary seasons.

Just here I will quote a statement from an article by Mr. F. M. Read, Senior Horticultural Research Officer,

on this subject. The statement refers to an irrigated experimental plot we have at Tresco, and is as follows:—

"On Mr. Sloane's grove, which we have used for most of our experiments, this question was investigated. The original length of run was 10 chains, and portion of the grove we irrigated during the first irrigation, just as it had always been irrigated by four small furrows per row of trees. Here are some of the things we found out. When sufficient water had been applied to give an application of 6 acre inches to the whole area—supposing it had been applied uniformly—the water had not reached the bottom trees, and to give a moderate watering of, say, 3 inches to the bottom third of this 10-chain run, it was computed that it was necessary to apply roughly 14 inches to the top third, and 7 inches to the middle third. It will be realised that, at the conclusion of such an irrigation, the top portion was water-logged, and a water-table occurred within two to three feet of the surface. The middle third was also very wet, and had a water-table within 4 to 5 feet; while the bottom third was comparatively dry and there was no water-table."

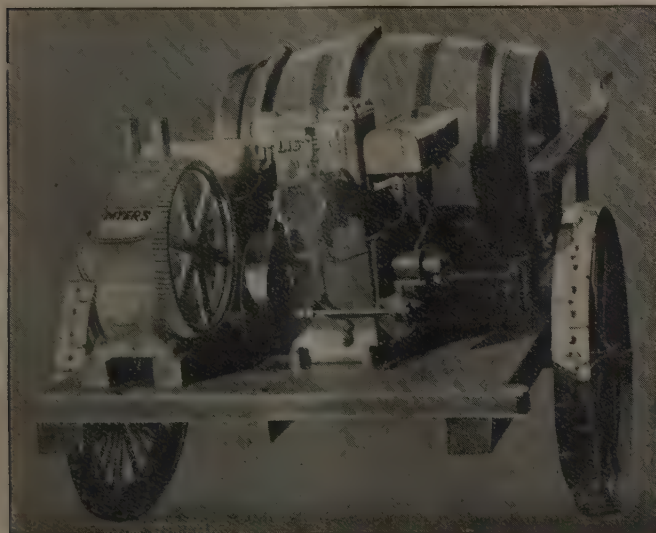
The practical irrigator will say that he can tell by the appearance of his trees whether things are going well or not. This may be right up to a point, but if he waits too long irreparable damage is done.

On heavy soils the grower is strongly advised to limit the length of his irrigation furrows to 6 or 7 chains, and on light soils, 3, 4, or 5 chains.

Green Crops Remove Surplus Water.

Another important point is the removal of surplus water in the winter. This can be done in a simple yet effective manner—by way of growing green crops during winter months.

A good crop of Tick Beans or Peas was found in our irrigation experiments to remove up to 40 times as much water from the soil during growth than was removed by a system of tile underground drains. The removal



IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN

Lister-Myers Spray Outfit

Outfit comprises the celebrated 2 h.p. "Lister" Engine direct-coupled to a "Myers" Self-Oiling Pump.

English Oak Cask, Steel Non-skidding Wheels on Transport.

Suitable for Guns or Hoses.

Free Estimates given for Stationary Spraying Plants.

A. G. WEBSTER & SONS LTD.
HOBART

of soil water by this means applies, of course, to non-irrigated as well as irrigated orchards. Use one bushel each of Tick Beans and Dunn Peas per acre. The seed should be sown during March and April and ploughed under at least three weeks before blossoming.

It is known that when a green crop is ploughed under there is a marked disappearance of soil nitrates for some time, but this is rectified a few weeks later, and as it is essential for an abundance of nitrogen to be available during the blossoming period to aid in the setting of the blossoms, the green crop should be ploughed under for a period sufficiently long enough to allow of the nitrogen from same to be available when or just prior to the first buds coming out.

Apricot Scab or Shot Hole.—Last season greatly favored fungal diseases on fruit trees, and amongst these can be numbered Apricot scab or shot hole, as it is sometimes called.

From experiments conducted by the Department in the Goulburn Valley over a period of three years, the following summary was made:—

1. Thorough spraying of every part of the Apricot tree in the autumn (as the final leaves were falling) with Bordeaux mixture at the 6-4-40 formula, that is, 6 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. quick lime to 40 gallons water, to

and stone fruit growers the fact that during the past year this pernicious scale has been on the increase in certain districts, and drastic steps must be taken for its control, otherwise prosecution of offending growers must follow.

In this respect, I wish to mention that inspectors have been instructed to take proceedings against growers in whose orchards the scale is found.

San Jose scale increases very rapidly if left unchecked. The insect proper is beneath the so-called scale, this being simply a waxy covering secreted by the soft yellow "louse" for its own protection. The scale is not easily detected when a tree or limb is but lightly infected, but with the increase of the insects it is easily noticeable on wood, leaf and fruit. When the fruit is attacked it becomes what may be termed "pitted with pink impressions" with the insects.

The insects, as already stated, rapidly increase, and quickly spread throughout the orchard unless kept under control. It can be controlled by thoroughly spraying the whole of the affected trees with spraying oil at the rate of 1 gal. oil to 12 or 15 gals. of water, or with lime-sulphur at 1 in 9 during the dormant season. For those trees badly affected, growers are advised to spray with oil as soon as the foliage falls, followed up in the early

Fruit Shipments United Kingdom and the Continent

W. D. PEACOCK & CO.

London Fruit Exchange,
Spitalfields, London, E.1.
AND HOBART, TASMANIA

Solicit Consignments

The High Standing and Long Experience of this Firm is a Guarantee that the Best Interests of Consignors will be conserved.

F. W. Vear PTY. LTD.

Fruit & Vegetable Salesmen
Commission Agents
28 New Wholesale Fruit Market,
Melbourne, Victoria

Highest Market Rates Assured
Prompt Settlements

RIDLEY & HOULDING

Covent Garden Market
LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears, Etc.
Our record of over 30 years' standing in the handling of Australian fruit, with satisfactory results, is a recommendation for growers to ship their fruit to our house.

Representatives—

International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

which is added a lime casein spreader at the rate of 1 lb. for every 100 gallons of mixture; this was followed by a similar spraying when the trees were at the "pink" stage, that is, just as the pink of the petals were showing in the spring—very greatly reduced the percentage of shot hole. In 1927, the quantity of scabby fruit on unsprayed trees was 46.7 per cent.; on sprayed trees there was only 6.1 per cent. affected fruit. In 1928, the percentage of scabby fruit on unsprayed trees was 36.5, while on the sprayed trees it was only 2.2 per cent.

2. On trees unsprayed for three years 77.7 per cent. of the yield was affected with scab, as compared with 2.3 per cent. on trees sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in the autumn, and at the pink bud stage in early spring (at the 6-4-40 formula).

3. The total cost of the treatment was 7d. per tree on fully grown trees.

4. The spraying during autumn, and again at the pink bud stage did not produce spray blemish or depress the yield.

These experiments were conducted in the Goulburn Valley by Mr. S. Fish, Assistant Plant Pathologist, assisted by Orchard Supervisors Messrs. Nunn and Pilloud.

San Jose Scale.—I desire to impress upon Apple, Pear

spring with a similar oil spraying or with the lime-sulphur. Summer spraying is not very effective, for if a strong spray is used severe damage to the foliage will result.

Arsenical Residue.—Owing to a certain British regulation, sellers of fruits that are affected with arsenical residue are likely to be prosecuted in England; therefore the Federal authorities have given us, that is, Departmental officers who have charge of the inspection of export fruit, instructions that any Apples or Pears showing visible signs of arsenical spray must not be exported from Australia. Under the circumstances our officials have rejected a fairly large number of cases of Apples and Pears that have shown spray markings, and we will continue to do so.

To save trouble, I want to impress upon our growers who export, that they must not submit fruit for export that is affected with arsenate of lead; and further, state that it is of no use "kicking" against the regulation, as it will continue to be enforced by fruit inspectors.

Growers have been continually warned, and they must take heed of such warnings. Spray residue can be removed by washing in a solution of hydrochloric acid. We dislike to reject otherwise excellent quality fruit, but we must do so; therefore, growers please take heed.

MID-MURRAY NOTES

Drying Vine Fruits—Orange Crop, Necessity for Export—The Wine Industry.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Renmark (15/3/32).—Throughout the year Mr. A. V. Lyon, M.Ag.Sc., of the C.S.I.R., working in conjunction with State departmental officers, has carried out a series of lectures, advocating a standardised dipping process for Sultanans, and making recommendations according to the finding of last year's experiments.

Although the season has been one of great disappointments, fruit undamaged by heat scorch or rain damage is coming in to the various packing sheds in splendid condition, with most of it up to date 4-crown sample. Later fruit will not be of such good quality, owing to a combination of circumstances.

Early in February, just at a time when a critical stage of the development of the fruit had been reached, an inch of rain fell, followed by humid conditions. Our last irrigation happened to be in progress at the time, and wherever land had been just previously irrigated, Sultanans and Currants split badly and mould set in. Vineyards not having been irrigated, or had been irrigated a fortnight previous to the rain, sustained no damage.

In places where vines showed a low beaume reading little or no damage occurred, the fruit being able to cope with a sudden rush of sap induced by irrigation and rain; but a rise in sugar density in other places caused the berries to split, creating a piebald sample in the finished dried article.

In former years there were many dipping formulas, each grower working more or less on his own lines, using various strengths of caustic soda and carbonate of potash and olive oil. Each formula created a variation of color which led to confusion in the packing houses and much worry to the fruit classifiers at the shed door.

With the adoption of 90 per cent. standardised formula this has been obviated, the result of which is a uniform golden sample which is a pleasure to behold, and is getting nearer to the ideal aimed at by the industry, and that is to create a long line of uniform color and quality, so necessary to satisfy our overseas buyers.

Orange Growers Perturbed.

Orange growers along the River Murray are very perturbed over the marketing conditions of the citrus industry for the coming season. With a large crop in sight and little immediate prospect of satisfactory organisation, it appears imminent that "Raffety's rules" will be the order of the day. The production of citrus has been increasing along the River to such an extent that without some obligation on the part of growers to export a portion of the crop, chaos will rule.

A petition of over 300 growers requested the S.A. Government to bring in a Bill for the compulsory export of a portion of each grower's crop, but the amendment returned by the Legislative Council nullified the effect of the Bill, and growers rejected it, when put to a vote.

Many schemes have been afoot, but up to the present nothing of great importance has eventuated.

This is a matter affecting the whole citrus industry of Australia, and not only one State, and it is a pity the Commonwealth Government have not the power to create legislation to meet the situation.

The two wineries have opened for the receipt of Grapes and there is every indication of a big tonnage being crushed. By far the greatest tonnage handled by these institutions are of the Gordo Blanco variety for wine-making, and Doradillo for the manufacture of brandy and spirit.

The heat wave in January burned about 15 per cent. of Gordos; but to offset this loss, a large tonnage which in other years has been dried will find its way into the wineries. Most of the wine manufactured in these areas is of a full-bodied type, and finds great favor with overseas buyers, the most of which will find its outlet in these channels.

The "Moray Park" fruit processing plant is being taken over by a new company, which is also in the market for the purchase of high-grade Gordos. The Moray Park plant for dehydrating table Raisins was previously owned



NOW IS THE TIME
to commence preparations for
your Winter spraying. Make
certain of a good clean-up this
season, use--

**SHELLICIDE D or
SHELL REDSPRAY**

**SHELL
SPRAYING OILS**

THE SHELL COMPANY LIMITED



by Mr. Milne Gibson, who established a large factory at Lyrup, S.A., and produced a fine dessert Raisin. The new company is offering an attractive price for the purchase of 200 tons of fruit, and aims at increasing this amount each year until the full capacity of the plant is reached. This is the means of an additional outlet for the Gordo growers in these parts.—“Nemo.”

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Coromandel Valley (15/3/32).—We are all hard at work picking and packing for export. Most of the Apples in this district are packed at the Blackwood cool stores, and if the same severity in respect to rejects takes place in all our packing sheds, then S.A. Apples could well go under the “special” grade.

Personally, I feel it is better to have one central packing shed in a district, than for each grower to do his own packing, thus ensuring a uniform pack.

Prior to commencing on export Apples, we had rather a unique gathering at the Government Experimental Orchard, where growers from all over the State were gathered; they were invited to bring Apples about which they had any doubt. These were placed in trays with names of

CALIFORNIAN GRAPES.

Large Shipments to Near East.

THE LARGEST SHIPMENT of Californian Grapes ever shipped by one firm to Eastern countries arrived safely in November, states a Chinese contemporary. Four entire refrigerator compartments were used for the stowage of the fruit. The ports of destination were Manila, Iliolo and Cebu, Philippine Islands; Yokohama, Japan; Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo Tsingtao, and Hong Kong, China; Saigon, Haiphong, and Hanoi, Indo-China. The steamer was the “President Coolidge” of the Dollar Steamship Line, which provided temperature and humidity controls. The Grapes were packed in specially devised chests holding 32 lb. of fruit, packed in preservatised sawdust.

The “President Coolidge” also carried a considerable quantity of other fruits and vegetables, including Celery, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Onions, and Potatoes. The Lettuce was packed in parchment paper and each head was separated from the others by cardboard dividers similar to those used in egg cases.

Herbert Wilson

Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants
and
Commission Agents

Nos. 1 and 10 Wholesale Fruit Market
Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian
Central Citrus Association and
Affiliated Association.

Bankers: City Telephone
National Bank of F6444.
Australasia.
(Western Branch) Private Phone
Melbourne. M3055.

Tasmanian Apples

Orders for Apples carefully
handled and undertaken for all
Overseas & Interstate Markets.

E. R. COTTIER Pty. Ltd.

Temple Place, Macquarie Street
HOBART - - TASMANIA

Tel. add. “ERCOT,” Hobart.

Consignment shipments solicited
on behalf of leading Fruit
Brokers and Salesmen through-
out England and Continent.

T. STOTT & SONS

Fruit Merchants

Established 1882

A Trial Consignment soli-
cited from Growers in all
States.

Prompt Settlement.

26 New Wholesale Fruit
Market, Melbourne

growers attached. Then Mr. Quinn and the fruit inspectors went carefully through them and defective fruit was passed out into a tray above. Then the growers were afforded the opportunity of seeing what would not pass for export. Mr. Quinn also addressed the gathering, explaining the provisions of the Act.

Owing to the very dry summer, practically no rain since October, many of the Apples are very small; our temperatures were constantly above the 100, woolly aphis was quite wiped out. The codlin moth has also been under better control, except where careless spraying has been done.

Our spraying programme is much the same as elsewhere, as I think we have all known pests to contend with.

I would like to express my appreciation as to the value to us growers of the “Fruit World.”—G. W. Summers.

PADDY'S NOISY TWINS.

Paddy was asked whether his twins did not make an awful noise at night.

“Well,” he said, “not so bad, not so bad; you see, one makes such a din that you can't hear the other. 'Tis very lucky.”

Other shipments were also arranged for Java, the Straits Settlements, India, Burmah, Ceylon. Oriental buyers can now receive fruit at the end of a 30 or 40 day ocean voyage in perfect condition.

“Eat More Fruit” Campaign.—During his campaign to increase the consumption of fruit, Mr. J. P. Gibson visited 115 schools and factories, and received a splendid reception. The fact of rejuvenation and running a Marathon race at 64 years of age, whilst living on a fruit diet had a powerful effect.

Good work of this nature should be continued.

I DON'T BELIEVE EWE.

“Things that a fellow thinks don't amount to anything sometimes pile up a mountain of trouble. Just the other night my wife was working a cross-word puzzle and she looked up and said: ‘What's a female sheep?’ And I said ‘ewe,’ and then there was another big war on.”

QUEENSLAND

Banana Ripening and Marketing.

Gympie (16/3/32).

EXCELLENT SPECIMENS OF BANANAS, ripened under the new ripening process adopted by the C.O.D., were displayed here by Mr. M. Buchanan (member of the C.O.D.), and Mr. A. E. Pascoe (Yepoon), a member of the sectional group. A large hand of choice fruit beautifully colored, and of a fine flavor, was ample evidence of the effectiveness of the new process, which is the reverse of the old system of heating chambers. Twelve scientifically controlled ripening rooms and two large coolers have been erected at Turbot-street, Brisbane, with a capacity of 1,000 cases, and represent the investigations of Mr. Ranger (manager) in America. Whereas ripening rooms under the old system were heated to about 130 deg. Fah., the feature of the new process is that the maximum heat is about 69 deg., and the humidity is regulated at about 83 deg.

Mr. Buchanan said he was convinced of the success of the method, and the Committee was confident that the rooms would be profitable to the growers. Experiments proved that under this equable heating process the Bananas were turned out more attractive in appearance, and had the big advantage that they would last longer in their ripened state. The reduced wastage from over-ripe fruit would mean that the retailer could work on a reduced gross profit, and the price to the grower would thus be enhanced without adding to the cost to the consumer. It was expected that the losses would be almost totally eliminated. Similar ripening rooms in Sydney would be completed early in April. The process of ripening at present took five days, but it was expected that that time could be reduced.

* * * * *

Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco.

Queensland producers are not taking kindly to the tariff amendments on tobacco and cotton.

The sugar interests also strongly desire that there shall be no interference with that industry.

Quite a large number of Banana growers have gone in for the cultivation of tobacco and cotton; if the tariff be altered it is feared that these promising industries will be crippled.

* * * * *

The monthly meeting of the Gympie Fruitgrowers' Association was held on March 1. Mr. A. G. Stewart presiding.

Banana Ripening.—A report was received that the C.O.D. on its own selling floor was handling about half

the fruit that went to Brisbane. It was desired to gradually get a monopoly for the whole of the ripening; meanwhile, to save dislocation it was decided to achieve the objective by catering for the trade by ripening a percentage of their fruit and thus establish a spirit of co-operation. It was considered that growers would get a better price, and there would be benefits all round, no matter who was handling the marketing side. The approximate cost of the ripening rooms was about £3,000.

The C.O.D. were seeking the co-operation of the trade in Sydney and Melbourne in an attempt to better conditions rather than trying to get a monopoly of the marketing. The new ripening rooms in Sydney would be opened about the middle of March for experimental purposes, and Professor Hicks had been engaged for six months to supervise and advise.

Regarding Melbourne.—Under the "acquisition" ballot it was specified that nothing would be done further than making an agreement with the merchants and agents, without a further appeal to the growers, but the C.O.D. reserved the right to open up its own Melbourne floor. Mr. Ranger had reached a stage of negotiations where it was hopeful an agreement would be signed, providing, among other items, that a qualified accountant could ex-

FRUIT TREES

ONE GROWER SAYS—

"The trees (750) arrived in excellent order and are of exceptional quality. Our local inspector said they were the best trees he had seen. You will get my order, about same number, for next year."

QUALITY.

QUANTITY AVAILABLE.

Catalogs and price lists from—

John Brunning & Sons

Somerville Nurseries,

Somerville - Victoria - Australia

Established 1866.

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit
but Consign it to

HEDLEY GEEVES LIMITED

Telegraphic Address:
"Apples, Brisbane."

(Hedley Gees, Managing Director)

Registered Shipping No. 6.

FRUIT EXCHANGE

BRISBANE

SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

Europe's Premier Fruit Brokers



WHITE & SON LTD. FRUIT DISTRIBUTORS & MARKETING SPECIALISTS
 London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, E.1., England

KEELING & WHITE LTD.,
 London Fruit Exchange,
 Spitalfields, London, E.1.

WHITE & SON (HULL) LTD.,
 Humber Street,
 Hull.

**THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
 FRUIT BROKERS LTD.,**
 Commercial Sale Room,
 Deansgate, Manchester.

MORGAN, WHITE & CO.,
 Cardiff,
 Wales.

WHITE & SON LTD.,
 (Covent Garden Branch),
 36 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

ROGERS, WHITE & CO.,
 10-18 Victoria Street,
 Liverpool.

**FRUIT BROKERS CO.,
 SPIERS & WHITE, S.A.,**
 Rue de La Navigation 2,
 Antwerp.

WHITE & LEATHERLAND,
 St. Andrew's Street,
 Newcastle.

For Full Particulars Apply to

<p>TASMANIA:</p> <p>H. JONES & CO. LTD., Old Wharf, HOBART.</p>	<p>SOUTH AUSTRALIA:</p> <p>GEORGE WILLS & CO. LTD., Gilbert House, Gilbert Place, ADELAIDE.</p>	<p>VICTORIA:</p> <p>PARNHAM PTY. LTD., Broken Hill Chambers, 31 Queen St., MELBOURNE.</p>
<p>NEW SOUTH WALES:</p> <p>BATLOW PACKING HOUSE & COOL STORES, RURAL CO. OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., Box 48, BATLOW.</p>	<p>WEST AUSTRALIA:</p> <p>GEORGE WILLS & CO. LTD., 156 St. Georges Terrace, PERTH.</p>	<p>NEW ZEALAND:</p> <p>J. A. REDPATH & SONS LTD., 37 Johnston Street, WELLINGTON.</p>

amine the books of the merchants and agents; on the other hand, the C.O.D. agreeing not to open ripening floors in Melbourne for 12 months. The carting and ripening charges would be lowered and commission would be 7½ per cent. He considered the agreement was a moderate one, and could have been made tighter, but the aim was co-operation and not to create hostility.

The Sugar Banana growers recently held an enthusiastic meeting at Gympie: 95 per cent. of the growers attended. Mr. Euston, who was voted to the chair, said the meeting was called to place before the Banana Sectional Group Committee the necessity for more attention to be paid to the Sugar Banana growers. These had not been getting a "fair spin." A committee was formed to go into details and prepare a report.

The Queensland Nut (Macadamia).

The numerous enquiries for the Queensland nut (Macadamia) now being received from all parts, including America, has caused much interest amongst Banana-growers, as these nuts can be planted amongst the Bananas, and as the trees are five years old before coming into profit, it thus means when the Bananas are finished a profitable living is at hand with the nuts. The demand is increasing very quickly, and as the nut contains more flavor, oil and nutriment than any other edible nut, the possibilities lying before it are very bright. The shell of the nut is very hard, thus ensuring the best keeping qualities, and contains a considerable percentage of oil, thus ensuring very little waste; in fact, the pulverised shell after the oil is extracted is very suitable fodder for cattle and horses, being high in nutriment properties.

This season approximately 5,000 young trees have been planted, and with those in their natural habitat, the scrub, there is every possibility of nutgrowing being a

flourishing industry in this district. At the present time nuts are bringing 1/- per lb. in the southern markets.

At a meeting of the Banana Federation held at Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., on March 7, sanction was given to a proposal for the formation of a Banana company under the Co-operative Act and operating in conjunction with the N.S.W. Banana-growers' Federation, to develop trading activities. Directors were elected as follows:—Messrs. H. L. Anthony (Chairman), H. A. Stevenson and Halliday (Tweed), E. J. Meaney and A. J. Scarabellotti (Richmond), and H. C. Scullin and E. Clissold (Coff's Harbor). The company is to be known as the Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Co. Ltd.

Executive approval has been given in Queensland to an addition of the fruit and vegetable grading and packing regulations which prescribes a maturity standard for Papaws. It is explained by the Department of Agriculture and Stock that the other fruits sectional group committees, through the C.O.D., made a request that a maturity standard for Papaws should be adopted so as to prevent the sale of immature fruit in the south; and accordingly under the act the maturity standard will be as follows:—When the fruit has attained its full growth and the skin shows indications of a change in color from green to yellow."

The loadings of fruit from the Gympie district during February were:—Bananas, 20,080; Pineapples, 35,678; Papaws, 400; and a small lot of nuts. The railway had to run special trains on the Mary Valley line to cope with the heavy loadings of Pineapples. Whilst the increase of the consignments of Sugar Bananas needed a number of extra waggons being requisitioned to get the fruit to the Brisbane market.

Empire Preference

—is now more than a political catch-phrase. It is business in £ s. d., and Australia can build trade on the markets of the Empire that will bring in the tide of prosperity. We must not expect the full benefits of tariff preference unless we meet the requirements of the Empire buyer and deliver the right goods packed in the right way.

Each year upwards of twenty million packages of Australian products are wire-strapped for safe transport with Gerrard Wire-seal Strapping. The small additional cost gives a guarantee of safe transport and buyer-satisfaction.

Our special packing service men are at your disposal without cost or obligation.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co.
PTY. LTD.

119-125 HAWKE STREET, WEST MELBOURNE.



London, Melbourne, Sydney
Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth,
Launceston, Hobart,
Wellington

What does the Codlin Moth cost You?

Spray with "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead as the best insurance against loss from the Codlin Moth, the Orchardist's worst enemy.

"Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead is so impalpably light in texture that it gives the maximum coverage, so fine that you can spray all day without choking the spray nozzle. It has such a high arsenical content that it gives the greatest killing power, yet so low in free Arsenic Oxide that it will not burn or scald the foliage. Although of such superfine quality it is no dearer than inferior Arsenates.



The above are a few reasons why Bickford's "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead is the choice of the leading Orchardists throughout the Commonwealth.

Awarded Gold Medal All-Australian Exhibition, 1930.



BICKFORD'S "aero" BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD

By every Test Bickford's "AERO" Brand is Best

INTERSTATE AGENTS:

TASMANIA (Northern Districts)—
GARDNER & MCKENZIE PTY. LTD.
64 Cameron Street, Launceston.

TASMANIA (Southern Districts)—
PORT HUON FRUITGROWERS CO-
OP. ASSOCIATION LTD.
Davey Street, Hobart.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD
LTD.

297 Murray Street, Perth.

NEW SOUTH WALES—
BUZACOTT & CO. LTD.
7-11 Market Street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND—
BUZACOTT (QUEENSLAND) LTD.
413 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

VICTORIA—
RAMSAY & TREGANOWAN LTD.
469-477 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

Owing to the C.O.D. not being willing to grant a sum of about £100 to the Gympie Fruitgrowers' Association for the furthering of their packing shed, the directors have decided to float a company with a nominally small capital to continue its endeavors, which have proved so successful in its initial stages; at present about 150 cases are sent direct to the retailers, realising very satisfactory prices in advance of those received from the merchants.

The small rainfall for February, which is usually the wet month, is responsible for the maturing fruit not "filling" as it should, but the dry weather has its advantages; it allows of good cleaning and working of the land and deterring the advance of insect pests.

The grass lands of parts of the district have been denuded of its green grass by a visit of caterpillars, which fortunately do not attack the Bananas.

BANANA RIPENING, THE BRISBANE PLANT.

BIGGER DEMAND EXPECTED.

Following on the recommendations of the Council of Research, the C.O.D. has just completed the installation of a commercial ripening plant at Turbot-street, Brisbane, and according to a statement of the manager (Mr. W. Ranger), it is anticipated there will be a big increase in the public demand for this class of fruit.

To ripen by this method a special automatic refrigerating plant was installed, as it is necessary to keep the Bananas at a certain temperature with a definite proportion of moisture in the air. The temperature must be kept at from 66 deg. Fah. to 68 deg. Fah., which is much cooler than the average Brisbane temperature. In the ripening process the fruit generates a large amount of heat, and the cooling system is necessary to remove such heat. The plant at the premises of the C.O.D. consists of nine chambers, each 6 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. high. Each room works independently of each other, and the conditions can be controlled separately. Electric heating with thermostatic control is provided for heating, while a brine system is provided to cool the air when necessary, and a fan in each of the rooms keeps the temperature uniform.

After two days in the room the fruit is cooled to about 64 deg. Fah., and the relative humidity is reduced. During the fourth day the fruit can be removed from the rooms to the ordinary temperature outside, and within a few hours turns a rich golden yellow color. This is the purchasing stage. The members of the Banana Ripeners' Association availed themselves of an invitation to undertake a test in the rooms for a fortnight free of charge, and placed a number of bunches in the rooms. At the conclusion of that time a meeting of the Association will be held and the question of whether members are to adopt this method of ripening will be discussed.

According to a number of merchants connected with the trade, the economic side of the question must be considered before the new method is adopted. Can the Banana ripened under the scientific process be placed before the public as cheaply as by the so-called "old" method?

Officials of the C.O.D. state that this aspect has been considered and that although the fruit from the newly-erected rooms may be slightly dearer than formerly, yet this extra cost will be well counter-balanced by the saving in wastage.

The Sydney rooms open in about a fortnight's time.

FERTILISERS FOR BANANAS.

Importance of Preventing Soil Impoverishment.

A more general adoption of the practice of using fertilisers in Banana plantations is urged by the departmental fruit instructor stationed at Murwillumbah in notes in the N.S.W. "Agricultural Gazette." Even where Bananagrowers are using fertilisers, observes the writer, they are applying only minimum quantities in many instances. Every grower should map out a programme of manuring that will at least return to the soil the quantities of plant foods—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—his crop removes each year.

Soil fertility is vital

to the longevity of a plantation and to the many factors which go to make up quantity, quality, and size of the fruit. To ensure fertility fertilisers are necessary, except perhaps on naturally rich soils, such as virgin scrub land, deep volcanic soils, or renovated lantana ground. Even on virgin land Bananas can only be grown profitably for a limited number of years without fertiliser, and while it may be economical for the individual to replant new land when a plantation becomes unprofitable, the general adoption of this practice would prove most harmful to the industry as a whole and tend to encourage growers to disregard fertilising altogether.

The poorer soils require enriching regularly and systematically, and it is essential in the case of old cane land or any land in an impoverished condition to use fertilisers freely in order to ensure satisfactory results. Generally the necessity for using fertilisers is not realised until the soil has become partially exhausted and various kinds of production troubles and diseases make their appearance.

The following fertiliser mixtures are recommended, the quantities shown being sufficient for a stool:—

Mixture A.—Blood and bone, 1 lb.; sulphate of ammonia, 1½ lb.; superphosphate, 2 lb.; sulphate of potash, 1 lb.

Mixture B.—Dried blood, 1½ lb.; sulphate of ammonia, 2 lb.; superphosphate, 1½ lb.; sulphate of potash, 1 lb.

Two applications a year should be given, one in August and the other in December or January. The fertilisers should be well distributed and thoroughly worked into the soil around the stools.

A guide to the grading of Grapes for export has been received from the South African Department of Agriculture. Diagrams show bunches of Grapes showing the minimum size of berry for "Selected" and for "Choice" grades.

THE MELLOWING YEAR.

My Garden glows in warm and mellow light,
With Dahlias crimson, gold and purest white;
Where Hollyhocks stand bravely, straight and tall,
And gay Nasturtiums decorate the wall,
My Marigolds are blooming bright and bold,
Filling the garden border with their gold;
While dainty Asters, fair and full of grace,
Within my Garden have a special place.
The summer time has gone, but Earth can still
The fields and gardens with rare beauty fill,
And flaming sunsets with their dazzling rays
Each evening, mark the end of perfect days.

—A.K.L.M., in "Popular Gardening."

Tasmanian News and Notes.

(By our Travelling Correspondent)

HUONVILLE.

THE PEOPLE OF HUONVILLE don't know the meaning of the word depression. The little town of the Apple country is very busy just now. Growers received good prices for berry fruits, and the Apple harvest has been a good one. Everybody is happy, for money is plentiful again.

Huonville is the business centre for several of the fruit-growing districts, and the municipal affairs of the countryside are conducted there. The Progress Association is a live body, and many improvements to the town stand to its credit. Evidence of the work of the Association is to be seen on the banks of the river, which has been cleared of undergrowth, and rustic tables and seats placed in shady spots for the use of residents and visitors. Motorists from surrounding districts find this spot an ideal one to pull up at while they transact business in the town. Everybody seems to have a car, and there are certainly few orchardists in the district without one.

The cool stores at Huonville, erected in 1919, was originally built to hold 25,000 cases, but was later extended to its present capacity of 60,000 cases. The owners of the stores are mostly growers of the district, who find the stores a big asset in regulating the marketing of their produce. The stores are conveniently situated on a bank of the Huon close to the fine bridge that spans the river at its most picturesque part. There are 20 chambers, each capable of storing 3,000 cases of fruit; 16 chambers are for Apples and 4 for Pears. Five motors provide power for the plant, and seven entrances are used for loading and unloading in the busy season. The stores

are in use prior to the Apple season as a receiving depot for berry fruits.

Among the Growers.

Mr. R. H. R. Thompson, who was for many years in the Geeveston district, recently took over the orchard of Mr. Fred Upchurch at Huonville, and estimates taking between 7 and 8 thousand cases from 18 acres of trees, of which Sturmers and Cleos. are the chief varieties. Mr. Thompson considers that less spraying is needed for spot in the Huonville district than at Geeveston.

Mr. W. C. Page, who was formerly with the Department of Agriculture, took 3,500 cases from 7 acres last year and a little more this year, grows mostly Sturmers and Cleopatras. He is a follower of Mr. Ben Watson's spray methods, and finds it very successful in producing healthy fruit.

Mr. H. T. Longley, who has exported 8,000 cases each season during the past three or four years, will do even better this year. He grows Sturmers, Scarlets, Cleos., Jonathans, Ribstons, Worcesters, Alfristons, Croftons, and Democrats, and has about 30 acres planted.

Mr. J. Freeman picked 3,500 cases from 11 acres last year, and over 4,000 this season. He grows Cleos., Sturmers, Jonathans and Democrats chiefly, and has a nice lot of Granny Smiths coming into bearing.

Harris Bros. have 30 acres at Grove that are bearing, and 10 acres of young trees. They grow Sturmers, Cleos., Jonathans, Democrats, Crabs, Scarlets and Alfristons. Last year they took off 8,000 cases, and that number will probably be exceeded this year by more than a thousand cases.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM & the CONTINENT

W. D. PEACOCK & CO.

London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields

LONDON, E.1.

And Hobart, Tasmania

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS

The High Standing and Long Experience of this firm is a guarantee that the Best Interests of Consignors will be Conserved

Mr. G. Oates, at Grove, is noted for his seedlings, and his stock is known throughout Tasmania. He often supplies growers in New Zealand and recently despatched 500 Cleopatra stock to the Dominion. He has 14 acres, half of which is in full bearing, and from the 7 acres of bearing trees he picked 3,000 cases last year. This season will be a better one.

Mr. T. Lynskey, of Lollara, recently erected a Apple house and installed a "Lightning" grader. has 20 acres of Apples, 16 of which are in full bearing. The crop this year was a little lighter than his yield of 8,000 cases.

Mr. J. Wilcox has 12 acres in full bearing, and grows mostly Jonathans, Sturmers, Cleos. and Crabs. Last season he picked 8,000 cases, which was one of his best years. The crop will not turn out quite so good this year, but nevertheless it will be a fair average crop.

Franklin.

THE FRANKLIN DISTRICT is one of the largest Apple-producing districts of the Huon, and the picturesque town of the same name is the largest of the towns adjacent to the river that flows through the Apple country to the sea. The town itself is situated on the river bank, and a well-made road winds through this thriving business centre, to Port Huon and Geeveston. The orchards are planted on the steep hills at the rear of the town, and form an attractive background. Like the adjacent town of Huonville, Franklin streets are always lined with motor-cars.

The casemaking plant of Mr. Gordon Smith was a scene of activity at the time of our visit, and there were six men at work turning out 5,000 fruit cases per week. These men will make 100,000 cases for the Franklin district, and they are turning out the new planed case as well as the rough dump case, according to the requirements of the growers.

These planed cases are very attractive, and the extra cost is not out of the way. The cost of the rough dump is 6d., while the smoothly planed case is produced at a cost of 8½d. to the grower.

The 20-acre orchard of Mr. John Cane that was awarded first prize in the 1931 competition for the best orchard in the Huon district, is without doubt the show place of Franklin. Well laid out and kept in splendid order, this orchard bears evidence of the attention given by its owner. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries and berry fruits are grown. Apples form the largest section of the orchard, and the varieties grown are Sturmers, Yorks, Scarlets, Croftons, Crabs, Democrats, and Jonathans. The trees are planted 14 feet apart, and

a stationary spray plant

is installed. The clean trees and fruit bear ample evidence of the effectiveness of the plant, and the spray used to deal with pests—Watson's formula. There are 4,500 feet of pipes attached to the spraying plant, and every avenue of trees can be sprayed separately if desired. The time occupied in spraying the whole orchard is two days, and 1,800 gallons of spray is used each day. A 400-gallon vat in which the spray is mixed can be filled in 15 minutes by the pumping plant situated on the creek that runs through the property. The pipe lines are tapped at every 80 feet, and the hoses used are 120 feet long. The plant was installed by Messrs. Robert Nettlefold, of Hobart, and is a fine advertisement for the stationary system and the firm that erected it.

The Apples have shown wonderful improvement since the plant has been in operation, and last year an acre of Sturmers yielded 1,250 cases of clean fruit. This year, the Sturmers yielded just as well, and some French Crabs produced 25 bushels per tree.

TASMANIAN FRUIT EXPORTS.

Fruit-carrying steamers are scheduled to leave Southern Tasmania as follows:—

- April 1.—"Navasota"—London, Liverpool, Hull.
- April 2.—"Stirlingshire"—London, Manchester.
- April 2.—"Telamon"—Liverpool, Glasgow.
- April 4.—"Port Fairy"—London, Hull, Rotterdam.
- April 8.—"Canonesa"—London, Liverpool, Manchester.
- April 8.—"Berwickshire" (Port Huon only)—Liverpool, Avonmouth.
- April 9.—"Port Hobart"—London, Hull, Hamburg.
- April 9.—"Esperance Bay"—London.
- April 14.—"Orama"—London.
- April 16.—"Argyllshire"—London, Liverpool, Glasgow.
- April 19.—"Natia"—London, Liverpool, Hull.
- April 20.—"Fordsdale"—London, Liverpool, Hull.
- April 21.—"Comorin"—London.
- April 23.—"Ulysses"—Liverpool, Glasgow.
- April 23.—"Tigre"—Rotterdam.
- April 27.—"Bendigo"—London.
- April 28.—"Ormonde"—London.
- May 2.—"Euripides"—London, Liverpool.
- May 4.—"Mongolia"—London.
- May 7.—"Hobson's Bay"—London, Hull.
- May 9.—"Baradine"—London.
- May 11.—"Ferndale"—London, Hull, Liverpool.
- May 18.—"Port Denison"—London, Hull.

*Loads Port Huon only.

**Loads Port Huon as well as Hobart.

FRUIT TREES. FRUIT TREES. TO MARKET & PRIVATE GROWERS

ORDER NOW!

Goodman's Quality Trees

Exceptionally fine stock available—strong, healthy, well-grown trees—propagated from proven parentage, expertly grown, guaranteed true to name, free from insect pests. Will yield quantities of finest marketable fruit in all parts of the Commonwealth.

ORDER NOW—APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, PRUNES, CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS, ETC. All varieties—carefully packed and promptly despatched to any address in Australia.

Write To-day for
NEW TRADE PRICE LIST

C.J. GOODMAN
PICNIC POINT NURSERIES
BAIRNSDALE Vic. Aust. P.O. Box 47.

The "Port Hobart" will load on her inward voyage, but is to sail finally from Australia on May 4.

In conveying shipping advice to growers, Messrs. H. Jones & Co. included the following as regards Pears:—

"Important Notice to Pear Growers.—We would particularly point out that a lot of trouble is caused every year owing to Pear-growers who have applied for Apple space forwarding Pears instead. When this happens it is impossible for us to arrive at the quantity for which steamer space is required. We particularly ask the co-operation of all Pear-growers in assisting us in our efforts to arrange the required amount of space in each steamer, and we shall be glad if you will state the quantity of Pears which you propose to forward for any of these steamers in which you are allotted space.

"When forwarding trays, 25 should be calculated as equal to 10 cases; similarly, 18 half-cases represent space for 10 cases.

"With regard to the port of discharge for Pears, as there is nearly always only one chamber available per steamer for the stowage of Pears, obviously we cannot promise shipment to any particular port."

PEST CONTROL.

Deputation to Minister for Agriculture.

A DEPUTATION waited on the Assistant Minister for Agriculture of Victoria (Mr. Pollard) on March 8, requesting more research work into the control of insect pests and fungus diseases. The deputation was introduced by Col. Knox, M.L.A.

The request for increased research was voiced by Messrs. W. A. Webb (Chamber of Agriculture), S. L. Officer (Graziers' Association), A. E. Hocking (Victorian Fruit Council), W. Jeeves (United Berry Growers' Association), F. Buehne (Victorian Apirarists' Association).

The Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was also represented, the acting President (Mr. J. W. Bailey) having written expressing his entire approval of the resolution requesting increased horticultural research.

The various speakers suggested research into thrips, the Rutherglen bug, red scale of citrus, green aphid, Oriental Peach moth, cockchafer grub, grass grub, starlings and blackbirds. An experimental orchard was also suggested.

Messrs. W. H. Everard, M. Bennett, J. A. Gray, and J. E. Sachel, M's.L.A., supported the request made.

The Assistant Minister, in reply, stated he was glad to know that the value of research work was now recognised. Up till recently producers were inclined to throw cold water on the efforts of the highly-trained research workers. With the new generation this aspect was passing.

The Minister denied a report which had gained currency that the research work of the Department had been curtailed. Valuable research work was being conducted by Messrs. Read, Strickland, Provan and Tindale. In fact, every available University graduate in Agricultural Science had been taken over by the Department. The services of another qualified entomologist had recently become available, and he would recommend the appointment to Cabinet. He, the Minister, had the keenest desire to extend the research activities of the Department, but it had become a little tiring to hear requests on the subject when it was so well known that authority for any extension must come from Parliament. The various parties had to be convinced on this subject, especially as extra taxation had been proposed. There were other Departments in which expenses might be curtailed (to provide more for the Agricultural Department), but it was difficult to individualise them. Some assistance should be sought from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

NEW MIXED FERTILISERS

A variety of new mixed fertilisers is available to fruitgrowers. Your fertiliser agent will gladly quote you. Of particular interest are the 2-2-1 and 5-1-1 mixtures

These contain respectively:—

**2 parts superphosphate
2 parts sulphate of ammonia
1 part potash**

and

**5 parts superphosphate
1 part sulphate of ammonia
1 part potash**

and are excellent buying at current list prices.

There are other mixtures of superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia which are well worth your while knowing. Ask your agent to point out the new mixtures, and write us for our "Mixed Fertiliser Recommendations."

NITROGEN FERTILISERS PROPRIETARY LIMITED
360 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive of the S.A.F.M.A. Inc. was held at Adelaide on February 26, Mr. H. J. Bishop presiding. There were also present Messrs. M. G. Basey, G. Mack, R. B. Pritchard, A. O. Peterson, G. Quinn, J. B. Randell, P. R. B. Searcy, H. N. Wicks, and Secretary.

Meeting at Blackwood.—The Chairman reported that the meeting arranged at Blackwood Orchard had proved a most successful gathering, about 140 being present, and a most interesting and instructive afternoon was spent.

A.O.T.A. Conference, Sydney.—A telegram from Mr. J. B. Mills, asking if the Association was sending a delegate to A.O.T.A. Conference in Sydney on February 18, 1932. Secretary advised that after consulting the President, he had asked Mr. J. B. Mills to act as representative of the Association. This action was approved.

It was decided to send a protest to the A.O.T.A. against fruit space allotted to Victoria being used for shipments from Tasmania. Also to ask if additional space was available, and advise that space for 5,000 half-cases of Pears for London for the third or fourth week in March was urgently needed.

Deputation to Minister of Agriculture.—Mr. J. B. Randell reported that the deputation arranged to wait on the Minister of Agriculture on Friday, February 19, was introduced by the Patron, Hon. G. R. Laffer, M.P. Messrs. Bishop, Peterson, Randell and Selth were the speakers, urging that the services of additional Inspectors should be provided at Port Adelaide and Outer Harbor during the fruit shipping season.

Mr. G. Quinn replied at the request of the Minister,

and stated that he proposed to re-arrange the duties of his staff, and bring Inspectors in from the country to ensure that two men would be available at the Outer Harbor, and two men at Port Adelaide during the season. He expected by this means to arrange a satisfactory system of inspection without incurring additional expense.

The Minister stated he was in sympathy with the request made by the deputation, and he approved of the suggested re-arrangements of duties outlined by Mr. Quinn.

Thrips Investigation League.—Correspondence received from the Thrips Investigation League, together with list of contributions. It was resolved to contribute £50 per annum for three years.

It was also decided to put the matter on the agenda for the May meeting, with a view to arranging a meeting of all interested in the industry so as to bring the matter before them, and arrange to canvass for the collection of funds.

S.s. "Turakina."—At the request of Mr. G. Mack, it was resolved that the Secretary write the agents of the s.s. "Turakina," asking that steps be taken to secure a satisfactory outturn of the fruit carried by this boat, as previous shipments of Apples had been landed in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Research Sub-Committee's Report.—Mr. H. N. Wicks reported that the Codlin Moth Control experiments being carried out by members would be discontinued for the season as far as pots were concerned, on February 29, and bandages on April 30, 1932. He also reported that at the meeting of the sub-Committee, an interesting discussion had taken place in regard to manurial experi-

Continued on Page 207.



An Ortho (VOLCK) Product for Every Orchard Pest

Read Captain D. B. Halhed's opinion of VOLCK:—

"I have been using various sprays for many years with very varying results. I don't think anything—even the price—will induce me to give up Volck. It only costs me 4d. per case to have clean fruit. I am acting on Mr. Volck's advice and using Sulphur for Thrips this next season.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Duncan B. Halhed."

VOLCK is manufactured in Sydney and Melbourne.

Volck's products are VOLCK, ORTHOL-K, KLEENUP (a dormant white oil spray), Lead Arsenate, etc.

Write for literature concerning KLEENUP. This can be combined with Lime Sulphur Solution, Bordeaux Mixture or Nicotine Sulphate.

Victorian Agents—H. C. Pannifex & Co., 26 Market Street, Melbourne.

New South Wales Agents—Australian Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd., 6 Ultimo Road, Sydney.

Tasmanian Agents—W. H. Ikin & Son, Hobart.

South Australian Agents—Silbert, Sharp & Bishop, Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Queensland Agents—Australian Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd., 6 Ultimo Road, Sydney, N.S.W.

West Australian Agents—Paterson & Co., Perth.

THE PORT of HULL

is

The Fruit Centre

SERVING

**Great Britain for the North & Midlands & Continent for all
Ports in Northern and Eastern Europe**

Daily sailings provide unrivalled situation for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT

Specially constructed REFRIGERATOR VANS carry FRUIT direct from
STEAMER to inland destinations by EXPRESS TRAINS

RAPID HANDLING QUICK DESPATCH LOW CHARGES

London & North Eastern Railway

LARGEST DOCK-OWNING RAILWAY IN THE WORLD

Full information supplied by:—

AUSTRALIA.—Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge-street, Sydney; 312 Collins-street, Melbourne, and Branches.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. A. Redpath & Sons Ltd., 181 Cashel-street, Christchurch, and Branches.

LION BRAND.



Orchard Sprays

We manufacture a complete range of
sprays for the orchardist, including:

ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE)
ARSENATE OF LEAD (POWDER)
LIME SULPHUR
WHITE OIL EMULSION
PREPARED RED OIL
BORDEAUX MIXTURE
BORDEAUX COMPOUND
SPREADERS (SPECIAL)
CASEINATE
SPREADER (ORDINARY)
CALCIUM CASEINATE, ETC., ETC.

All sprays will be manufactured from the same formulae as previously used by Mr. S. R. Bushnell whilst associated with Jaques Pty. Ltd. Orchardists can therefore rely upon getting the best quality fruit sprays.

Write for prices and particulars to:

ORCHARD SPRAYS PTY. LTD. 9 Cremorne Street, Richmond

Higher Prices

were almost
invariably realised at

MANCHESTER

than at any other Port for the 6 principal
varieties of

Australian and New Zealand Apples

sold between the 24th April and 21st
August last; (extracts in proof of this
from official "Market Reports" issued by
the Ministry of Agriculture supplied on
application).

12 MILLION CONSUMERS

are more economically reached via Man-
chester Docks and Markets than by any
other route.

MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR DIRECT FREIGHT!

If any difficulty is experienced, kindly
notify the undersigned:—

Capt. W. J. Wade
8 Bridge St., Sydney

Cables and Telegrams—

"Portoman," Sydney.

ments, and some very interesting information was being
obtained by members in their tests with different varie-
ties of manures.

Export Items.—A number of questions were addressed
through the Chairman to Mr. Quinn. The chief replies
being:—

1. That the advertising levy $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a penny, has been
gazetted.
2. That fruit marked with arsenic might be exported
to Continental countries, but under no circumstances
to the United Kingdom.
3. That Inspectors in packing sheds act in an advisory
capacity only, and cannot prevent certain blemished
fruit from being packed.

The final inspection being always made at the Port
of shipment.

Finance.—Financial statement showing credit balance,
£162/12/7, was adopted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly Executive Committee of the S.A.F.M.A.
was held on March 18, 1932. There were present
Messrs. H. J. Bishop (Chairman), R. H. Charlick,
A. Filsell, F. B. James, R. O. Knappstein, G. Mack, R. B.
Pritchard, A. O. Peterson, G. Quinn, J. B. Randell, P. R.
B. Searcy, R. Willsmore, H. N. Wicks, D. W. Hannaford,
and the Secretary. Apology from Mr. M. G. Basey.

Pears.—Mr. Quinn stated that a number of Pears had
been packed in cases that were not in accordance with
the schedule, but he had taken responsibility of allowing
them to be shipped. He also stated that apparently
through some misunderstanding the half standard case
was not included in the schedule.

Advertising Levy.—In connection with the advertising
levy, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a penny per case, which will be borne, half
by the grower, and half by the shipper member. It was
resolved that the same method would apply as in connec-
tion with the ordinary Association levy, that is, that the
original purchaser from the grower would be the one
responsible for the levy.

Letters received from the Australian Apple and Pear
Export Council, stating that the Fruit Trades' Federa-
tion, London, had agreed to continue their contribution
of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per case for advertising. The Council also sent
copy of the confidential statement, prepared for the
Ottawa Conference regarding Empire preference.

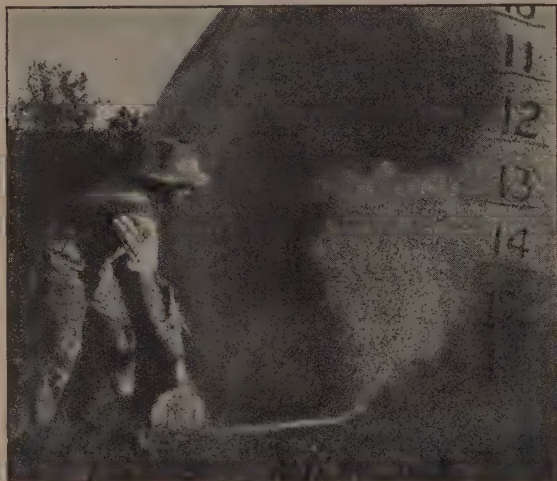
Mr. J. B. Mills wrote reporting on the A.O.T.A. Con-
ference in Sydney.

Research Committee.—Mr. Wicks stated that Mr. Quinn
had reported on the excellent methods of stowing fruit
on the s.s. "Port Sydney": he drew attention to the
new type of sling being used by one of the stevedoring
companies, which was far in advance of anything that
had been used up to date.

Uniform Shipping Conditions.—The following resolution
was carried:—"That this Association considers it advis-
able that the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council
should go into the matter of shipping contracts with the
shipping companies relative to uniformity of tempera-
tures, ventilation, quantities, rates, etc., and also consider
the possibility of calling for tenders for freight."

The sole purpose of the motion is based on a desire to
improve the condition of the fruit when landed at destina-
tion ports.

CALCID BRIQUETTES for CITRUS FUMIGATION



Australian-made BRIQUETTE Machine, £8/17/6.
Sales Tax paid, free on rail any Capital City.

SYDNEY
2 Bridge St.

MELBOURNE
46 Elizabeth St.

Consistently give the
Highest Percentage Kill
of any proprietary fumigant or spray and
Effectively Control Red Scale

"MAKE THEIR FIRST SMELL A STRONG ONE."

Maximum concentration is obtained within two minutes, and before the gas has time to leak through the tent it gets its full strength to work on the scale. You give your car, truck or tractor a quick-combustion gas which does its work without leakage of power. Apply the same principle to fumigation.

50,000 trees will be fumigated on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area this Season with Calcid Briquettes.

Australian Distributors:

HOUGHTON & BYRNE

ADELAIDE
12 Page St.

BRISBANE
12 T. & G. Bldg.

CITRUS DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

We are Now Booking for 1932.

OUR TREES ARE TRULY
"PEDIGREE"

LIMITED QUANTITIES OF TREES TO OFFER
RAISED FROM CITRUS BUD SELECTION
COMMITTEE'S WOOD.

Get Our Prices Before Buying Elsewhere

Catalogues
Gratis.

Correspondence
Invited.

QUALITY VERY PRIME FOR 1932

F. FERGUSON & SON,
Australian Nurseries,
Hurstville - - New South Wales

Also at
Camden.

Established
1848.



The Most Extensive
Manufacturers in the
British Empire of

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

Stencils, Marking Devices,
Inks & Acme Stamp Pads

We make a Big Range of Special
Fruit Case Marking Sets

We also Manufacture and Supply

Spraying Machines
for All Purposes

Let us know your requirements, and we will
quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd.

160 George St. West
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

278 Post Office Place
MELBOURNE, VIC.

86 Manners St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Shipping Sub-committee.—Fourteen telegrams relative to Apple and Pear space exchanged between the Association and the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, Sydney, were read: in view of the fact that no satisfaction had been obtained it was resolved that a copy of the correspondence be forwarded to the Federal Minister of Markets, asking that something should be done to relieve the position and pointing out that the fruit was waiting for shipment, and shippers were prepared to guarantee the space as soon as it could be provided, and that prompt attention was necessary to avoid very serious losses to the Pear growers. It was also resolved to ask the Minister if he could assist in obtaining space for an additional 20,000 to 25,000 cases of Apples, and a suggestion be made that consideration be given to the possibility of postponing shipment of some less perishable frozen produce to enable fruit to be sent.

Pear Freight.—Members reported that the shipping companies were charging thirty-three and third per cent. extra freight on Pears when 2 half-cases were strapped together, although the measurement did not exceed that of the standard bushel case.

The matter was referred to the Shipping Sub-committee to draft a letter of protest.

Sales Tax on Spraying Material.—It was resolved to make a request for the remission of the sales tax on spraying material, as this was used in the production of a primary product, and other articles in the same category, manures, etc., were not subject to sales tax.

(Continued from Page 188.)

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

the effect of the super tariff in Germany of 13/- per case. It was further decided to ask the Federal Government to speedily make a reciprocal trade agreement with Germany, as our Apples now pay an excess duty of 1/6 per case as compared with New Zealand, Canada, etc.

The Secretary reported that just on £500 was promised for the Thrips Investigation League.

It was decided to ask the Federal Government to remove the sales tax on spraying materials.

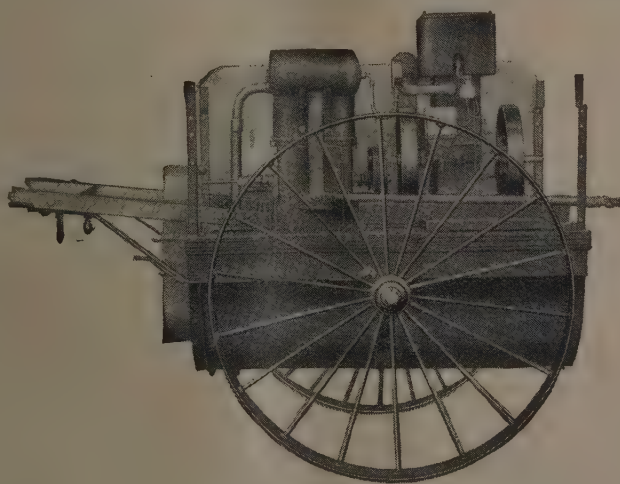
A full report of the meeting has been posted to every member.

MR. JAS. SLATER.

Pioneer Firm in Sydney Markets.

To all associated with the fruit trade who have been connected with the activities of Sydney markets, the name of James Slater is quite reminiscent. Being established 50 years, he is among the pioneering business men of Sydney and has done much to build up this industry. Such accomplishments were based on the progressive ideals of honest dealing, punctuality in payments and a genuine consideration of fruitgrowers' interests. A large and satisfactory clientele has been established through a prominence gained in the handling of berries and small fruits. Select and choice lines of tropical fruits such as Bananas, Pineapples, Papaws, and Custard Apples are placed to best advantage in the Sydney trade, and in this capacity Jas. Slater's firm, specialising in a town trade, is in the favorable position of placing such lines to advantage. Being situated at 21 New City Fruit Markets, Quay-street, Sydney, the position is convenient and admirably adapted for all business facilities, and Mr. Alfred Slater is able to cope with all requirements of the trade. Cheques are rendered promptly and all goods sold under his personal supervision. To all desirous of securing good results based on the principles of business advancement and satisfaction, an introduction and trial of Mr. Slater's methods will prove convincing.

To those not conversant with the ramifications of city and metropolitan trade, where sound advice is imperative for success, the benefits of Mr. Slater's experience have been gratuitously bestowed, thus securing a well-merited business popularity.



A FEW UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE "BUZACOTT" PORTABLE ORCHARD SPRAYER.

1. Non-clogging devices.
2. Specially designed and readily detachable vat.
3. Absence of air locks.
4. Cylinders porcelain lined.
5. Delivery 5-10 galls. per minute.
6. Any pressure up to 350 lbs. square inch.
7. Pump is a single-acting twin-cylinder machine.

At Last==

EVERY FEATURE THE ORCHARDIST DEMANDS IN AN EFFICIENT SPRAY PUMP IS INCORPORATED IN THE

"BUZACOTT" 469

Portable Orchard Sprayer

WORKMANSHIP
UTILITY
WEIGHT
ECONOMY

DURABILITY
STRENGTH
SIZE
RELIABILITY

This new Spray Cart answers every requirement of the Modern Fruitgrower.

Equipped with the latest "Running in Oil" Spray Pump, 1½/2½ H.P. Totally Enclosed "Buzacott" Vertical Engine.

Further particulars on application.

Buzacott & Co. Ltd.

Sydney - Lismore - Brisbane

Agents for Victoria:

Cameron, Sutherland & Seward
Pty. Ltd., South Melbourne

The Fruit Trade

Market Reports and News Items

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

Advertising in this Journal.

Sydney:

Chilton, F., City Fruit Markets.
Slater, Jas., City Fruit Markets.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne:

VICTORIA.

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Davis, J., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Frankel, H. & S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lucas, D. S., 132 Franklin Street, Melbourne.
Millis, A., & Sons, Wholesale Fruit Market.
McLean, N. N., Pty. Ltd.
Mumford, J. G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. L., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Patrikeos, P. A., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Sang Goon & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Stott & Sons, T., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tong, W. S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wade, H. M., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wilson, H., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, E. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.
Young, J. H., & Co. Pty., Wholesale Fruit Market.

New South Wales.

Sydney (29/3/32).—The Market Manager of the Fruit-growers' Federation of N.S.W. reports prices as follows:—Apples: Cleo., large 7/- to 8/., med. 6/- to 8/., small 5/- to 6/-; Dunns, large 5/- to 8/., med. 5/- to 7/., small 4/- to 6/-; Five Crown, large 6/- to 7/., med. 6/- to 8/., small 5/- to 6/-; G. Smith, large 10/- to 12/., med. 10/- to 12/., small 6/- to 8/-; Jon. (local), large 8/- to 9/., med. 8/- to 10/., small 6/- to 7/-; Jon. (Tas.), large 7/- to 8/., med. 7/- to 8/., small 6/- to 7/-; Pears: B. Bosc, large 5/- to 7/., med. 5/- to 6/., small 4/- to 5/-; Howell, large 5/- to 7/., med. 5/- to 8/-; Williams, large 7/- to 9/., med. 8/- to 10/., small 6/- to 8/-. Tas. arrivals of Apples and Pears today are expected to be 31,000 cases, mostly Apples; Queensland forwarded 1,019 Apples last week. Bannas: Eights and nines, 15/9 to 18/., few higher, per tropical case; sevens, 12/- to 14/-; sixes, 10/- to 12/-. Citrus: Special and standard Lemons, local, inland and Vic., 9/6 to 125, 7/- to 10/- gin case; 180 to 234, 12/- to 14/- gin case. Plain grade is selling at 1/- to 3/- per case less.

South Australian fruit is at 15/- to 16/- per bushel. Much local fruit is being marketed far too green and with an absence of juice. Local second crop Valencia's are at 4/- to 7/-, with a few to 8/- per case. Main crop Victorian Valencia's arriving in fair quantities, and Eclipso, Blue Ribbon, and Murray Valley brands predominate. These are at 7/- to 13/-. Generally speaking, the fruit is juicy, but large sizes are hard to place.

Grapes: Metropolitan, Black Muscat, 4/- to 10/-; Waltham Cross, 4/- to 6/6; White Muscat, 4/- to 10/-; M.I.A., Doradillo, 2/- to 4/6; Waltham Cross, 3/- to 6/-; Gordo, 3/- to 6/-; other places—Black Muscat, 3/6 to 6/-; Waltham Cross, 3/- to 5/6; Gordo, 2/- to 7/-; Quinces, 6/- to 9/- bush. case; Peaches, Vic., 7/- to 12/- bush. case;

Brisbane:

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Collard & Mackay, Fruit Exchange.
Comino Bros. Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
Whitton, W. J., & Co., Fruit Markets.

QUEENSLAND.

Hobart:

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.
E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd., Temple Place, Macquarie Street
Jones, H., Co. Ltd., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock, W. D., & Co., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

Launceston:

Bender & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Elizabeth Street.

Dunedin:

Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd.

London:

Pask, Cornish and Smart, London.
Margetson & Co. Ltd., Covent Garden.
Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Poupard, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.

Hull:

The Port of Hull; London and N.E. Railway. Rep. Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney.

Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge Street, Sydney.

Liverpool:

Johnson, T. S., & Co.

Bremen:

Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft.

Hamburg:

Astheimer, P. H., & Son, Fruchthof.
Gustav Bey, Hamburg.
Int. Fruit Import Gesellschaft.
Luiten, J. H., & Sohn, Hamburg.
Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.

Copenhagen:

International Fruit Import Co.

GERMANY.

DENMARK.

N.S.W., 4/- to 7/- half case; Pineapples, 5/- to 9/- tropical case; Passion Fruit, 3/- to 6/- half case; few special to 7/-; supplies heavy. Tomatoes, local, ripe, 1/- to 3/- half case; local, green, 2/6 to 4/-; Victorian, 3/- to 5/-.

Queensland.

Brisbane (24/3/32).—Oranges from the North, 4/- to 7/- case; other grades, from 3/- to 5/-. Vic. Apples: Jons., 7/6 to 9/-; Dukes, 5/- to 6/6. Vic. Pears: W.B.C., 11/- to 12/6; Gans, 10/- to 12/-; B.D.C., 6/- to 11/-. Oranges: N.S.W., best, 14/- to 16/-; others, 5/- to 9/-. Southern Lemons, 10/- to 14/- case. Tas. Apples: Jons., 9/- to 10/-; W.P.M., 6/- to 8/-; Dukes, 6/- to 7/6; M.C., 7/- Tas. Pears: G.B., 10/- to 11/-; B.D.C., 2½ in. to 2½ in., 8/- to 9/6; 2 in. to 2½ in., 7/- to 8/-; Duchess, 7/- to 8/-. Egg Fruit, 3/- to 4/- tray. Pineapples, smooth-leaf, prime, 3/- to 5/- case. Cust. Apples, 5/- to 6/6. Clingstone Peaches, 3/- to 5/-. Special Passion Fruit from Tamborine, 7/- to 10/-; other grades, 3/- to 5/-. Quinces, 3/- to 4/6. Apples from Stanthorpe: Jons., small, 5/- to 7/-; special, 8/- to 10/-; Del., 5/- to 8/-; King David, 5/- to 7/-; Dunns, 5/- to 6/-; Five Crown, 4/- to 6/-; G. Smith, 5/- to 10/-; other classes of Apples, 4/- to 5/6. Pears from Stanthorpe, 5/- to 7/-. Persimmons, 2/- to 4/-. Papaws, local, 3/6 to 7/- per Orange case. Grapes, 6/- to 9/-; Muscatels, black, 6/- to 8/-; G.C., 4/- to 6/-; Ascots, 3/6 to 4/6; B.P., 4/- to 5/-; Waltham Cross, 4/6 to 8/-; P.C., 7/- to 9/-; Blanco, 3/- to 4/6.

West Australia.

Perth (21/3/32).—Apples: Jon., flats, 6/- to 8/- (special to 9/3); dumps, 7/- to 13/- (special to 14/-); Dunns, 4/- to 5/6, 6/- to 8/- (others from 4/-); R. Beauty, 4/- to 5/6, 6/- to 8/-; G. Smith, 6/- to 7/6, 8/- to 11/-; Cleo.,

4/- to 6/-, 4/- to 8/3; Del. dumps, 7/- to 10/- (special to 12/-); Peaches, flats, 10/- to 14/6; citrus, Val., flats, 8/- to 14/-; dumps, 12/- to 19/- (special to 23/-); Lemons, 5/- to 10/- (special to 11/3, inferior from 3/6); Pears, Bartlett, flats, 7/- to 9/- (special to 10/3); dumps, 8/- to 12/-, half dumps 5/- to 6/6; Grapes, open, white, 4/- to 6/6; colored, 4/6 to 9/- (special to 10/3); closed, 4/- to 5/-; Tomatoes, local, 3/- to 6/- (others from 2/-); country, 2/- to 5/-.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (1/4/32).—The following prices, quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria, are those which ruled yesterday:—Apples (per case), eating, 5/- to 6/-; cooking, 4/- to 6/-; Bananas, Queensland (per double case), green, 7's, 8's, 9's, 14/- to 17/-; 6's, 11/- to 13/-; selected fruit for country trade higher. Cucumbers (per case), 1/- to 3/-. Grapes, 4/- to 9/-, only a few special higher. Lemons, 6/- to 9/-. Pineapples (per double case), 6/- to 11/-, few best counts higher. Passion Fruit (per half case), 3/- to 7/-; few special higher. Peaches (per case), white clingstone, 5/- to 6/-; white slipstone, to 8/-; yellow, 5/- to 7/-. Pears, 3/- to 5/-. Tomatoes (per case), 1/6 to 4/-. Valencias, 5/- to 12/-. Watermelons, 2/6 to 4/- per case.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that the citrus market is unchanged. Sales yesterday were as follow:—Valencias, average standard grade, 5/- to 7/-; selected lines, to 11/- and 12/-; a few selected wrapped lines, 12/- to 14/-, best counts. Lemons, average standard grade, counts 180-248, to 9/-; selected lines, best counts, 10/-.

RETAIL FRUITERERS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiters' Association was held on March 3: there was a good attendance of delegates. Amongst the correspondence received was a letter from the Thrips Investigation League, explaining the work that body intends to carry out to eradicate the thrips pest, also a list of those who are contributing towards the cost of the investigations. Many delegates expressed their sympathy with growers in their misfortune over their losses, and trust that their efforts will be successful and get rid of these pests for all time.

Many complaints were made about the grubby Apples that are being marketed at present, and the Secretary stated that the inspectors had seized a great many cases lately. Quite recently he had seen a room adjoining their office almost full of infected fruit, and he was sorry to state that a great percentage of it was fruit that was grown close to Melbourne and marketed by the growers themselves. The Apples coming to market by rail were far better packed and a much cleaner sample generally.

Comments on the Retail Fruit Trade.

Business in the retail fruit trade during the month has been exceptionally quiet for this time of the year, and although fruit of every description has been reasonable and weather favorable, there is no activity in any respect whatever, and the public cannot be tempted to indulge as in former years. Grapes were almost given away for a few days recently, and still there was very little increase in the quantity sold. The same applies to Pears. Some local grown have been very hard to dispose of at any price. There are any amount of Apples, both eating and cooking, to meet the demand, and prices are moderate.

The only fruits that are bringing a fair price are Lemons and Plums. Oranges are very slow of sale, and

there are too many dry and inferior ones on the market which are practically unsaleable.

Pineapples and Bananas have been very cheap also. Tomatoes are arriving in large quantities, and can be purchased at prices that are quite unpayable to the grower.

To sum everything up, the position is, the public have not the money to purchase anything more than their bare requirements, and I do not expect much improvement until the unemployed problem is ameliorated.

EDW. W. THOMPSON,

Secretary, Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiters' Association.

14/3/32.

South Australia.

Adelaide (19/3/32).—Apples (eating), 3/6 to 4/- case; do. (cooking), 3/- to 3/6; Figs, 6/-; Grapes (dark), 7/-; do. (white), 7/-; Lemons, 9/- to 10/-; Nectarines, 12/-; Oranges (common), 10/- to 12/-; Peaches, 7/- to 8/-; Pears (eating), 4/- to 5/-; do. (cooking), 2/6; Pineapples, 14/-; Plums (light), 8/-; do. (dark), 8/- to 9/-; do. (Damsion), 8/-; do. (Jap.), 10/-; do. (Prunes), 8/-; Pomegranates, 5/-; Quinces, 3/-.

Tasmania.

Hobart (18/3/32).—Fruit, Apples, L.S. 5/- to 6/4, St. Lawrence 2/9 to 5/9, T.P. 2/6 to 3/9, R.P. 2/6 to 4/-, W.O.M. 3/- to 4/3, Alex. 2/3 to 3/6, C.O.P. 3/- to 4/6, V.P.M. 2/6 to 3/6, Alf. 2/6 to 4/3, Cleo. 2/6 to 4/9, P.A. 2/9 to 3/9; Plums, 6/- to 6/6 case; Peaches, 3/6 to 4/6 half case; Tomatoes, 3/- to 4/9 case.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (23/3/32).—Reilly's Central Produce Mart reports as follows:—Apples: Cox's, choice 7/- to 8/6, small, pitted, wasty 3/- to 4/-; Worcester Pearmain, 4/6 to 6/6; Jons, 4/- to 8/-; Reinnettes, 3/- to 4/-; Del., 8/-; Alf., Bismarck, Peasgood, Lord Suffield, 3/- to 5/- for choice large cookers. Pears: Cap., 5/-; Conference, 7/-; Louise Bonne, 6/-; Bergamot, 4/-; Marie Louise, 6/-. Pines, 18/6. Australian Grapes, 22/6. Australian Passions, 17/6. Californian Navels, 52/6. Californian Lemons, 55/-. Californian Grapefruit, 40/- to 46/-. Bananas, choice ripe Nuies, 20/-; Fijis, 25/-. Nectarines, cases 4/6. Peaches, cases, 2/6 to 4/-. Plums, cases, 2/- to 4/6. Grapes, local, 10d. to 1/1; Oamaru, 9d. to 11d.

GROWERS!

Consign your Fruit to:—

JAMES SLATER

21 City Markets, Sydney

Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.

Established 1882.

Bank Reference: Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney, Haymarket.

Specialist in Strawberries and all other Choice Fruits.

All Victorian Fruits and Nuts handled to best advantage on the Sydney Market.

Shipping No. 19 88 Vic. & Tas.

See Paragraph, Page 209.

Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

STRAWBERRY JAM CONTRACT.**Legal Action in Queensland.**

Mr. Justice Henchman, in the Supreme Court, Brisbane, gave judgment for the defendants in the case of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing v. A.C.B. Ltd.

His Honor said the plaintiff corporation sued to recover from the defendant company £741/18/3 as damages for failure to accept and pay for 1,162 cases of Strawberry jam, being the balance of 1,462 cases agreed to be sold under a contract made in April, 1930.

On the findings of the questions submitted to the jury both sides moved for judgment.

His Honor said he thought that the evidence indicated that the defendant expected to be supplied with jam which could lawfully be sold under the A.C.B. Strawberry conserve label, that is jam without added coloring matter. For those reasons he thought that the sale in tins of Strawberry jam containing a permitted coloring matter under a label not containing the words "artificially colored" was a sale of food packed for sale in packages labelled contrary to the regulations and was a prohibited sale within the meaning of the Act.

He accordingly held that the contract in question was for a sale which was prohibited and unlawful, and that the plaintiff could not recover any damages for a breach of it. That conclusion rendered unnecessary for him to consider the difficult question whether the powers at present granted to the plaintiff corporation under sections 6 and 8 of the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act 1923-1930 were sufficiently wide to enable it to make or to enforce such a contract as that now sued on, and whether, assuming the plaintiff was incompetent to make such a contract, it lay in the mouth of the defendant to set up such incompetency. There would be judgment for the defendant company, with costs of the action except the costs of the issues on which it had failed, costs to be taxed.

"Buzacott" Portable Orchard Sprayer.—This outfit has proved of value to fruitgrowers. It incorporates a totally enclosed single-acting twin cylinder power spray pump, running in oil. The present tendency of orchard spraying demands high pressures, and this Buzacott spray pump has been specially designed to deliver spray mixtures up to 350 lb. per sq. inch. In principle the pump is a single-acting twin cylinder machine, capable of delivering 5 to 10 gallons per minute, according to driving engine speed. The two cylinders are porcelain and enamel lined, being thus impervious to the action of any spray mixture. They are so designed that they screw into the main pump casting so that, if the necessity arises that they have to be replaced, only the cylinder barrels themselves are renewed. The whole of the working parts of the pump run in oil and are totally enclosed. The sump is of large capacity, and there is only one place to oil, and a single filling would last the whole spraying season. There are other desirable features which are fully described in the specifications issued by the manufacturers, Messrs. Cameron, Sutherland and Seward Pty. Ltd., Riverside-avenue, Melbourne. A 1½-2½ h.p. totally enclosed "Buzacott" vertical engine is employed to drive the pump.

Rockhampton

The starting point for the Great Queensland Central Railway has a population of 30,000, and offers a good market for your fruit.

ORCHARD FRUIT SUPPLIES

offer a prompt and reliable selling service. Best Prices. Prompt advices and returns.

Reference:—Australian Bank of Commerce.
Phone: 1584.
P.O. Box, 223. Brand: ORCHARD RTON.

A FEW REPLACE PARTS AND YOUR OLD OLIVER IS AS GOOD AS NEW.

Standard the World Over.

OLIVER PLOUGHS

Ample Stocks of Parts at Competitive Prices

Victorian Agents—MALCOLM MOORE LTD., Williamstown Rd., Port Melbourne

Telephone M 1178, 2 lines

Telegrams: "MALMOOR" Melbourne

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries, Pennant Hills Rd., Carlingford, N.S.W.

Are Now Booking Orders For:—

All Kinds of Fruit Trees, including Citrus, of which 150,000 are available, on Lemon, Orange and Trifoliata Stocks, in first-class, extra well-grown stuff, budded from selected orchards of best bearing types.

We can also offer some 25,000 Valencia, 10,000 Washington, 2,000 Eureka, 2,000 Marsh, and 2,000 Emperor, grown from buds supplied by the N.S.W. Bud Selection Society.

Quantity Prices Freely on Application.

Catalogues post free.

SPECIALITIES:—Fruit Trees, Rose Plants and Kunde Secateurs.



Codlin Moth Control

No Single Pest has Cost the Orchardist More

Eliminate Your Losses

Safeguard Your Fruit

Use--**"Vallo" Arsenate of Lead** (Paste-Powder)

Why is this "Vallo" product so universally popular?

BECAUSE OF ITS—

WONDERFUL FINENESS,
SUPERLATIVE QUALITY,
OUTSTANDING SUSPENSION,
REMARKABLE KILLING POWERS.

"Vallo" Prepared White Oil

A spray which will kill the codlin moth eggs before they hatch. Unlike White Oil Emulsions, this product contains no added water.

The many tests which have been conducted with this ideal spraying specific have proved, beyond doubt, the many advantages of this oil, when used in combination with Arsenate of Lead for the calyx and cover sprays, and thereafter in accordance with directions.

Victor Leggo & Farmers Ltd. - Melbourne

N.S.W. Distributors—A. Victor Leggo & Co. Pty. Ltd., 9 Phillip Street, Sydney.

Queensland Distributors—A. Victor Leggo & Co. Pty. Ltd., 72 Albert Street, Brisbane.

SUNSHINE

ORCHARD and
VINEYARD
IMPLEMENTS

"Satellite" No. 80

**One-Horse
Hoe.**

Leverless, Slide
Adjustment.



Frame expansion, 12 to 30 inches.
Spring steel throughout. No wood.

Price £2/5/-

"Satellite" No. 7

**One-Horse
Hoe.**

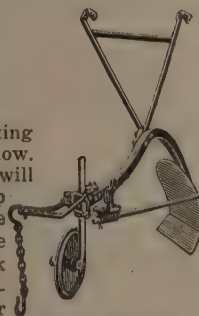


Frame expansion, 17 to 27 inches.
Lever Controlled. An advantage in
unevenly spaced rows of plants. Has
depth regulating levers. Hillers and
Points as shown above.

Price £3/8/6

"Sunvine"

**Mouldboard
Plough.**



No back - breaking
hand hoe work now.
The "Sunvine" will
plough the strip
right under the
vines, while horse
and man walk
clear. Spring-
mounted fender
keeps share from striking vine stems
or posts. Turns furrow 10 inches
wide.

Price £4/5/6

These are the net cash prices for delivery on truck, Sunshine. Write for General Catalogue and Price List

H. V. McKAY MASSEY HARRIS PTY. LTD.

(Sunshine Section) Sunshine Harvester Works, Sunshine.

Branches and Agencies: Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane.

Agencies at Hobart and Launceston: A. G. Webster & Sons Ltd.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD LAYER FROM A POOR ONE.

Characters.	Good Layer.	Poor Layer.
I. HEAD . . .	Strongly feminine, fine, lean and parts well proportioned; square and broad at the top.	Has a tendency to be masculine, coarse and "Crow - head"; narrow and tapering at the top.
1. Comb and Wattles . . .	Full, red, waxy, warm and velvety.	Dry, hard, shrivelled, cold and coarse.
2. Beak . . .	Stocky, well curved and worn.	Very long, thin and sharp pointed.
3. Eyes . . .	Full, bright, alert and well set.	Dull, sleepy and has a tendency to be cross-eyed.
4. Earlobes . .	Full, waxy and velvety.	Shrunken, wrinkled and coarse.
II. NECK . . .	Stocky, rather short.	Long and thin.
III. BODY . . .	Capacious.	Limited capacity.
1. Back . . .	Broad and straight.	Narrow, pinched and crooked.
2. Sides . . .	Deep, straight.	Shallow.
3. Keel bone . .	Long and properly curved.	Short and crooked.
4. Pelvic bones . . .	Wide apart, thin and pliable.	Close together, thick and stiff.
5. Skin . . .	Thin, soft, oily and silky.	Thick, dry, rough and leathery.
6. Abdomen . .	Large, soft and free from lumps of fat.	Small, hard and plump.
7. Vent . . .	Full, large and moist.	Small, dry, hard and puckered.
8. Feathering .	Worn and soiled. Moults late.	Clean and perfect. Moults early.
IV. LEGS . . .	Well - proportioned body.	Rather leggy.
1. Shanks . .	Thin and soft in back.	Full, hard and round in the back.
2. Toe nails . .	Stocky, well curved and well worn out.	Long, thin and very sharp pointed.
V. TEMPERAMENT . . .	Friendly, always happy and easy to catch.	Shy, nervous and will squawk when caught.
VI. ACTIVITY .	Very active—"Late to bed and early to rise."	Lazy—"Early to bed and late to rise."

—(Reprinted from the "Philippine Poultry Journal.")

FROM 28 TO 114 EGGS PER WEEK

Poultry-keeper increased flock from 13 to 21 birds—Karswood Poultry Spice did the Rest!



IN the letter reprinted below, Mr. Roy H. Trewin tells of his success with Karswood Poultry Spice.

A success it undoubtedly was, for by increasing his flock from 13 to 21 hens, and making a regular habit of mixing Karswood Poultry Spice into the evening mash, he increased his egg production by 86 eggs per week!

And there are thousands of other poultry-keepers whose records of egg-production only serve to show that Mr. Trewin's experience is not an accident. Each and every one of them report most gratifying increases in egg returns.

The reason lies in Karswood itself, for Karswood contains only non-forcing tonic ingredients that every hen must have to keep in perfect laying condition.

Get a packet. Try Karswood on your own birds, and see exactly why it will pay you well to become a regular Karswood user.

"May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the invaluable properties contained in Karswood Spice. When first I took up poultry (purely for the eggs and did not keep any cock birds) I received on an average 28 eggs from 13 hens per week until I purchased a 1lb. packet of the Poultry Spice. To-day I am getting 114 eggs from 21 hens per week which I consider very good as 12 birds are quite young."

(Sgd.) ROY H. TREWIN,
8 State Street, Malvern, Vict.

NOTE THE ECONOMY.

- 1/- Packet supplies 20 hens for 16 days.
- 2/- Packet supplies 20 hens for 32 days.
- 13/- (7lb.) tin supplies 140 hens for 32 days.

SUPPLIES.

Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable from all Grocers, Wholesalers and Stores at the following standard retail prices:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet, 1/-; 1 lb. packet, 2/-; 7 lb. tin, 13/-; 14 lb. tin, 25/-; 28 lb. tin, 48/-.

CLENSEL
Insecticide and Fungicide
BRITISH PRODUCT
Information from—

BRUCE ANDERSON,
15 Loch St., Camberwell, E.6. Tel. W 3324

KARSWOOD
POULTRY SPICE

Increases Egg-Production Without Forcing.

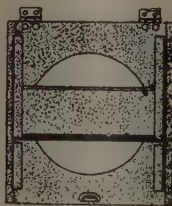
AN EFFECTIVE TRAP NEST.

"H.J.D." (Emerald, Queensland), writes:—

Ques. 1.—Could you publish the diagram of an effective trap nest in your valuable paper?

Ques. 2.—Also, what is a simple remedy for worms in four month old chickens? My fowls are all on free range.

Ans. 1.—A simple trap nest can be made from any kerosene or petrol case by using a trap nest front made from galvanised iron, size 11 ins. wide by 12 ins. high. This front will fit in a kerosene or petrol case and is easy to set.



(Block per courtesy of Donohoe & Thompson, P.O. Place, Melbourne.)

Such fronts, known as the "Little Wonder Automatic Single Trapnest Fronts," can be purchased for 3/6.

Ans. 2.—A simple cure of worms is the preparation known as Nema Capsules, obtainable at all poultry supply houses or direct from the distributors, Messrs. Parke. Davis & Co., Box 4198 XX, G.P.O., Sydney. The directions given should be carried out.

We are advised that a great deal of the supplies of lubricants in the construction of the Sydney Bridge were supplied by the Vacuum Oil Company.

Blyth's Blue Bell Arsenate of Lead, which has been made in Australia for over 20 years past, continues to meet with the appreciation of users. The manufacturers—Blyth Chemicals Ltd.—are also manufacturers of spray spreader, Bordeaux mixture, lime sulphur, white oil, nicotine sulphate, red oil, etc.

BAVE-U Power Sprayer

The best and most reliable sprayer known. Easy to operate—no choked nozzles.

Full particulars supplied with pleasure by the manufacturers

RUSSELL & CO., Engineers
BOX HILL, E.11, VICTORIA.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

Conference Favors Control.

A CONFERENCE of dried tree fruit interests, convened by the Consultative Committee of the State Dried Fruits Boards was held at Sydney on March 23. In opening the Conference, Captain W. F. Dunn (N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture) said that control of dried fruits in N.S.W. had been extended to include Prunes. Organised growers in N.S.W. favored control for dried tree fruits.

Hon. W. Slater (Attorney-General and Minister for Agriculture, Victoria), said that without legislation the problem of over production of dried fruits could not be solved.

Hon. S. R. Witford (Minister for Agriculture, South Australia), said the Government looked to unanimity among the growers where pool or control proposals were involved.

Mr. J. M. Balfour, Chairman of the Victorian Fruits Board, said the Prune position was approaching chaos; the Australian production of Prunes in a normal season was estimated at 3,700 tons, whilst the Australian consumption was about 1,800 tons. The success of the Dried Vine Fruits Control suggested that dried tree fruits should be brought under the same jurisdiction to determine quotas for home consumption and export. Under existing legislation in Victoria, South Australia, N.S.W. and W.A. dried Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Pears could be declared "dried fruits within the meaning of Dried Fruits Acts in those States." A short amendment would be necessary to the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Act which would enable trade in these fruits to be controlled. The Australian Dried Fruits Association was operating efficiently a system of voluntary control, regulating the supplies to the Australian market by declaring a percentage of export each year based on the tonnage produced.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour stated that recent meetings in S.A. favored control. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, a crop of Prunes on the Murrumbidgee area this season was light, there would be no Prunes from the Young district of N.S.W. The S.A. crop was estimated at about 300 tons, and a sub-normal crop would be harvested in Victoria. During 1932 there would not be nearly sufficient Australian-grown Prunes for local requirements, nor would there be any exportable surplus of dried tree fruits. However, the necessary machinery should be assembled for the 1933 season, when a peak year of production might materialise. The opponents of control had stated that they could not see any prospects of developing a profitable export trade, but he did not agree with that view.

Resolutions were adopted,—recommending the State Dried Fruits Boards to proclaim dried Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Pears as dried fruits within the meaning of the Acts, and that the Commonwealth be asked to amend their Dried Fruits Act to provide for the control of interstate trade in dried tree fruits.

That the Ministers for Agriculture in S.A., W.A., N.S.W., and Victoria be asked to determine the appropriate representation of dried tree fruit growers on existing State Dried Fruit Boards.

That the Commonwealth Government be asked to introduce legislation to govern the export of dried tree fruits.

That a sub-committee be appointed to prepare draft regulations, for the control of dried tree fruits under the State Acts.

A PROGRESSING INDUSTRY.

IT is now two years since the Lightning Fruit Grader Co. transferred from Collingwood to their spacious factory, which they erected in Albion-street, West Brunswick. The necessity of larger premises and additional plant had been apparent for some time prior to this and the advantages obtained were very much in evidence during our recent visit to the factory which is exceptionally well laid out and complete with the most modern and up-to-date machinery.



"Lightning" Fruit Grader Co.'s Factory.—A corner of the engineers' shop.



Another view at the "Lightning" Fruit Grader factory, showing ample space used for assembling machines.

The many improvements which have been incorporated in the Lightning graders, sorting elevators and processing plants this year are due to the splendid facilities for manufacture which this company now has, and it is obvious that the machines are being made under the best possible conditions so that buyers are assured of a uniform standard of the highest quality of material and workmanship at a reasonable price.

Despite the ravages of thrips, the Lightning factory has been exceptionally busy during the last three months, and has shipped a very large number of machines of different sizes from the largest packing house to the smallest grower's models. Over sixty of these machines have been installed in Tasmania alone. The manufacture of so many machines in such a limited period demonstrates clearly the extent of the factory and the facilities which the Lightning Co. have, and is a tribute to the manner in which the work has been organised and carried through every department.

The company is now turning its attention to the requirements of the citrus industry for the coming season, and as a good crop is expected the factory will be very busy manufacturing the processing equipment of a similar nature to the plant which this company made available to the Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research several years ago for the purpose of conducting experiments on behalf of the industry.

Sufficient floor space is available in the factory for several of these large plants being erected and thoroughly tested simultaneously.

We publish on this page two illustrations showing interior views of the company's factory.

NEW REGISTRATION.

Traill, W. H., & Co., Municipal Markets, Hay-street, Sydney, wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants—Com. 7/3/32. Proprietors: George M. Duncan. Registered 3/3/32. * * * *

Sam Yick & Co., 23 Lackey-street, and 5 City Fruit Markets, Sydney, licensed produce and commission agents—Com. 1/1/32. Proprietors: Leong Hoy Ket and Lum Hook. Registered 16/3/32.

TASMANIA

Leading Australian Firm of Fresh Fruit Exporters.

Manufacturers IXL Jam and Canned Fruits.

Hop Factors—Largest Cool Stores for Hop Storage in Commonwealth.

All Orchard Supplies available at all times.

Agents for—

Associated Evaporated Apple Manufacturers, Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd., Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Scottish Shire Line of Steamers, Osake Shosen Kaisha.

Correspondence Invited.

H. JONES & CO. PTY. LTD.

HOBERT.

-LEMONS-

We are the largest Buyers
in Australasia

C. M. BROOKE & SONS

73 Whiteman St., South Melbourne, Vic.

PATENTS
GEORGE A. UREN
PATENT ATTORNEY
"HEATY HOUSE" 499 LITTLE COLLINS ST
MELBOURNE.

"Fruit World Annual"

Comprehensive review of
Australian and New Zealand
fruit industry.

"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.

A MERE COINCIDENCE.

"The new member claims to be related to you and says he can prove it."

"The man's a fool."

"Yes, but that may be mere coincidence."

Records are made to be broken, they are but steps to greater achievement.

British Empire Development.—We have received from Mr. Jas. L. Moore, President of the British Empire League, copy of their poster entitled "Our Flag," showing in pictorial form the development of the Union Jack.

The British Empire League seeks to inculcate the spirit of Empire unity and trade development. The League is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

CARRIAGE OF FRUIT BY SEA

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FOR SYDNEY AND QUEENSLAND PORTS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR.

Regular weekly service of **Fast, Modern, Passenger Steamers**, fitted with ventilated 'tween decks and Refrigerator Chambers.

By special arrangement **Fruit, etc.**, for Sydney, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, is delivered on Sydney Wharf 6 a.m. Mondays, ready for early morning market.

Fruit for Brisbane, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, delivered Brisbane Wharf 8 a.m. Thursdays. **SPECIAL REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.**

For further particulars and sailing dates, apply to:—

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIPS PTY. LTD.,

Howard Smith Ltd., Managing Agents, 35 Market Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8314.

AUSTRALASIAN UNITED STEAM

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,

MacDonald, Hamilton and Co., Managing Agents, 467 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 9708.

ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,

505 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 475.

HUDDART PARKER LTD.,

466 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8960.

McILWRAITH McEACHARN LTD.,

94 William Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 9440.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,

31 King Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8693.

TRAVEL INTERSTATE BY SEA

SUPPORT CO-OPERATION

By Consigning your FRUIT to the

Producers' Distributing Society Ltd.

(Late Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd.)

Agents for

"BLACK LEAF 40" and all Orchard Requirements

Melbourne Sydney
Newcastle Hobart
Launceston Devonport

Cooksley & Co.

(W. P. COOKSLEY)

Reliable Fruit Agents

Over 30 Years Experience

TRY THEM!

Telegraphic Address: "COOKSLEYS," BRISBANE

Fruit Exchange, Brisbane

QUEENSLAND

Shipping No. 29

Reference: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.

Australasian POULTRY WORLD

ALL NEWSAGENTS

6d. Per Copy 6/- Per Annum

Ship Your Oranges, Lemons, Grapes to New Zealand



All consignments for this market will have careful attention and realize highest prices if sent to

The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Limited, Dunedin

Personal supervision of every consignment.

Cheques posted promptly.

Drop us a Line or Cable "Peachbloom," Dunedin.

VITICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Victorian Government Statist (Mr. A. M. Laugh-ton), recently issued statistics showing the area under and produce of vines for the 1930-31 season.

Number of growers, 2,610; area bearing, 37,528 acres; not bearing, 1,192 acres; total Grapes gathered, 2,639,902 cwt. Of this total, the estimated quantity used for making wine, etc., was 188,835 cwt.; for making Raisins, Sultanas and Currants, 2,375,087 cwt.; and for table consumption, 75,980 cwt.

The quantity of wine made was 1,254,615 gallons;

dried produce, Lexias 84,210 cwt., Sultanas 363,336 cwt., Currants 156,689 cwt. Of the foregoing, the Mildura shire was the heaviest producer, there being 1,616 grow-ers cultivating 25,332 acres, the total Grapes gathered being 2,221,516 cwt. The Swan Hill shire comes next with 450 growers, cultivating 5,085 acres, producing 220,935 cwt. of Grapes.

In the 1928-29 season the total Grapes gathered repre-sented 4,117,757 cwt., and in the 1929-30 season the quan-tity was 4,040,230 cwt. It is also pointed out that in the 1926-27 season the number of growers was 2,832, as compared with 2,610 in the 1930-31 season.

Black Leaf 40

Death to Aphis (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

Aphis and other insects are common enemies of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended for killing woolly aphis, apple aphis, peach aphis, aphis on roses, other flowers and vegetables, mussel scale (young), Harlequin fruit bug, holy or cross bug, ole-ander scale (young), San Jose scale (young), red scale (young), red mites (Summer), rutherglen bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip, fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" just before the birds go to roost. Body-lice will be destroyed while the flock roosts. To help prevent mites from attacking fowls, tie or tack a piece of heavy cloth around ends of roosts and roost supports and saturate with "Black Leaf 40;" spray inside of house with "Black Leaf 40," three tablespoonsful to a gallon of water to which soap has been added.

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes "Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users are familiar with the red labelled packages and the black leaf design prominently displayed thereon. Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company,
Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative
Distributing Society, Sidney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.



Adam and Eve had an awful time
Truly I am no liar;
They couldn't have owned a car at all
Because they lacked attire.

THE DEATH RATTLE.

Reporter: "Do you believe that jazz is dying?"
Famous Musician: "I don't know, but it always sounds
to me as if it were suffering horribly."

NOT CONVERTIBLE TERMS.

"Dad, what is a traitor?"
Leader of Political Party: "A traitor, my son, is one
who leaves our party and goes over to the enemy."
"And what do you call a man who leaves the other
party to come to us?"
"A convert, my son."

F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

FRUIT COMMISSION AGENT

Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act

Highest Market Prices

Prompt Returns

Reliable Advice

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables,
"CHILTONS"

References:— Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney
and Growers throughout Australia

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

GRUBBING



WITH A
"DIGGER" WINCH

A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in
a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days

Thousands
in Use

It earns its
Famous
LOW PRICE
in a Few Days

Write for
Catalogue

QUICK MANUFACTURING CO., 75 Penders Street, Thornbury, Victoria

READ THE

"Australasian Poultry World"

Something of Interest for
every Poultry Breeder.

All Newsagents 6d. per Copy

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Grown for Sale by

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Gembrook Nurseries,
EMERALD, VICTORIA

Telephone: Ringwood 171

Catalogue on Application

Inspection Invited

"FRUIT WORLD ANNUAL."

Comprehensive review of
Australian and New Zealand
fruit industry

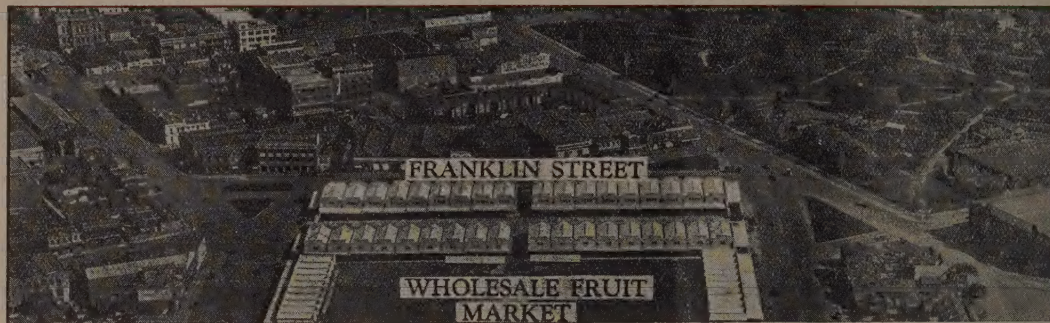
"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.

The Australasian

POULTRY WORLD

Secure Your Copy Now — Price 6d. all News Agents

Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne



Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE.

Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions.

Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., Fruit Merchants

8 Wholesale Fruit Market

Consignments solicited.

One Trial Invited.

Best Prices obtained.

Prompt Advice and Payment.

Telephone F 3232

Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
Pty. Ltd.

Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents.

17 Wholesale Fruit Market

'Phone F 2287.

G. Lister Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Salesmen

12 Wholesale Fruit Market

Bankers: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney
For Reference: ASK ANYONE

A. Millis & Sons

34 Wholesale Fruit Market

Exporters and Importers

Specialty—Prompt Returns. Cheque every
'Phone F 1862 Wednesday.

J. W. Ross

13 Wholesale Fruit Market

Wholesale Fruit Merchant

Prompt Returns and Sale Notes Daily
Tel. F 2426.

G. Woolf

29-30 Wholesale Fruit Market

Wholesale Fruit Merchant
and Commission Agent

Telephone F 5550.

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
20 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melb.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES SOLICITED.
Telephone: F1023; Private JW2528.
Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank,
Market Branch.

D. S. LUCAS, 132 Franklin Street, Melbourne

Fruit and Produce Merchant and General Commission Agent

Consignments Solicited

Highest Market Prices

Prompt Settlements

Phone: F 4394

Telegrams and Cables: "PAXINOS," Melbourne

F. CAVE & CO. Pty. Ltd.

F. CAVE, Managing Director

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission
Agents — Exporters of Fresh Fruit

9 Wholesale Fruit Market

Bankers: National Bank
Western Branch, Melb.

CONSIGNMENTS
SOLICITED

N. N. McLEAN PTY. LTD.

60 Wholesale Fruit Market

Growers Agents and Exporters

Manufacturers of "PLANE" brand
Chemical Dusts.

Box 417
G.P.O.

J. H. Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Phone
F 2098

(R. Gordon, Managing Director)

GROWERS AGENTS

32 Wholesale Fruit Market
MELBOURNE

Bankers:
E. S. and A. Bank
William Street, Melbourne.

HIGHEST PRICES
and
PROMPT RETURNS

SHIPPING NO. 48

"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"